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EVACUATION

HOSPITAL No. 15

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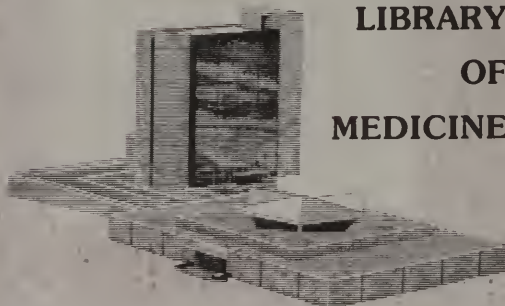
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General View of Our Hospital at Glorieux, Verdun, France.

SOUVENIR ROSTER
and
HISTORY
of
EVACUATION HOSPITAL
No. 15

with

The STORY *of* VERDUN
and the ARGONNE DRIVE

by

WALTER J. BACHMAN
Sgt. 1 cl. M. D., U. S. A.

With the co-operation of Hayden R. Palmer, Sgt. Elmer
H. Roedel, Pvt. A. E. Taylor and Pvt. O. H. Dickinson



To the boys, and, to that spirit, which,
wherever we have camped, has put
Evacuation Hospital No. 15
"on the map" this book
is DEDICATED.

Foreword

THERE must be a beginning to everything, and writers in general have a habit, a bad habit perhaps, of beginning a book with a preface.

We admit we don't know a whole lot about prefaces, having never read one. It is our custom to start our reading with Chapter One and rush through the author's attempt to describe the weather and the landscape and the color of the girl's eyes and as soon as possible to try to find out just what the story is about.

Not knowing just what to say in this, our preface, we are going to use it in an attempt to vindicate ourselves, and, therefore, we hope our readers will do the unexpected and read it.

We have attempted in the following pages to write a history of Evacuation Hospital No. 15 and have tried to tell it in such a way that those we left at home may get some idea of the hospital work of the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

No two men will ever tell a story or describe an event exactly alike. We have told the story in our own way—described things as they appeared to us—so if we have under-colored or over-colored our word picture, if our outline or shading seems to you unreal, remember we have painted it as it appeared to us.

We are now going to stop talking about ourselves and devote a little space in an endeavor to thank those who rendered us such valuable assistance in this work.

The publishers of *The History of Evacuation Hospital No. 15* are indebted to Sgt. 1 cl. Elmer H. Roedel for his assistance in compiling the data of the personnel of Evacuation Hospital No. 15. Sergeant Roedel devoted much effort in making the book a complete record of the organization's work in the great war.

To Sgt. George A. Picken, a celebrated New York artist, is due the thanks of the publishers for the illustrations appearing in the book.

The historical data of the volume is from the pen of Pvt. 1 cl. Amos E. Taylor, formerly of Chicago University, who spared no effort to make his part of the book a success. To Private Taylor the publishers extend grateful thanks.

In telling the word story of the history of Evacuation Hospital No. 15 the publishers have tried to bring to the readers of the book a vivid picture, by means of photographs taken on the spot, of the work of the Americans in the great war. In securing these photographs, the publishers had the cooperation of Corporal David L. McMurrin who has added with his camera the final touches to the war record of Evacuation Hospital No. 15. He has our deepest appreciation.

The history of the Ninety-Nine is from the pen of Pvt. Oscar H. Dickinson. We are grateful to Private Dickinson for this work without which our book would be incomplete.

To the many others who assisted in one way or another in the compilation of the book we desire to express our thanks and appreciation.

The two men whose executive abilities did much towards making our organization a success



James A. Wilson, Lt. Colonel, Commanding Officer.



Richard E. Werlich
Captain, Adjutant

History of Evacuation Hospital No. 15

EVACUATION HOSPITAL NO. 15 was organized March 21 at Fort Riley, Kansas, the enlisted personnel being selected from the various casual detachments of the M. O. T. C. at that place. The major portion of the enlisted men came into the service of the United States about the first of that month and had received in the way of military instruction the usual "hardening process" and the school of the soldier.

Those first few weeks of army life will ever stand out with kaleidoscopic brightness in our memory—the trip from home, the God-speed of the home folks, the noisy hilarity of the boys, laughter and song to hide the picture of the mother, sister, wife or sweetheart left behind on the station platform, the arrival at camp, the jeers of the "veterans," the first government issue (cots and blankets) the straw piles, the first meal, the mustering in and the trying on of our first uniform, the days of drill, the Kansas sand storms and the "shots"—will never be effaced from our minds.

By the same token we will never forget the day we were transferred from casuals into the company. Early in the morning we were turned out of our barracks with our bed sacks, cots and barrack bags and told to stay exactly where we were put and await the truck which would take us to our destination. We waited and waited and all the while Kansas was celebrating the event with one of her unequaled "sand blizzards."

But just before the shades of evening fell the truck appeared. The machine was operated by a "hard boiled" sergeant who proceeded to color the air with epithets because we were a little slow in getting aboard his omnibus. This outburst of profanity seemed a little uncalled for, considering that we had waited all day for him.

Finally, however, we were aboard and the sergeant started his machine toward its destination. The truck in due time dumped us off at the "gun sheds" and we became "charter members" of Evacuation Hospital No. 15.

The unit consisted of four officers and one hundred sixty-nine enlisted men. The following were the officers present on March 21: Commanding Officer, James A. Wilson, Major, M. C.; Adjutant, R. E. Werlich, 1st Lieutenant, M. C.; Quartermaster, John P. Morgan, Q. M. C., N. A.; and Medical Officer, Abraham B. Rimmerman, 1st Lieutenant, M. R. C.

The organization occupied as quarters a stone building which had previously been used as a gun shed. This building was well ventilated. The office was in the front part of the building and the enlisted men occupied the remainder of the ground floor and the second floor, having their own barber and tailor shop. The men were attached to the Casual Enlisted Mess at the Medical Officers Training Camp for rations, and



Wesley E. Drennen
Major



Burton R. Corbus
Major



Thomas A. Clay
Major



Abraham B. Rimmerman
Major



James A. Belyea
Captain



Guy P. Grigsby
Captain

we furnished a detail of 50 men for kitchen work every week. Several of the men were sent to the Cooks and Bakers School at Fort Riley for instruction.

As soon as the company was organized the instruction of the enlisted men began. The following is a general example of the day's routine. After inspection in the morning the men would drill under the direction of an officer from 8:30 to 10:30 A. M. There would be class for one hour in the morning and for two hours in the afternoon and from 3:00 to 5:00 P. M., the men would be taken out for hikes. During the latter part of the course they were given instructions in tent pitching while on these hikes. Medical inspections were held daily and inspection of equipment and quarters every Saturday. Once a week the men spent two hours on the Athletic Field.

Thus Evacuation Hospital No. 15 began its career in the world war, and from the very first gave promise of becoming one of the most efficient hospital units in the world's greatest army. This, we believe, was in a large measure due to the efficient management of the company's officers.

The first few weeks in the company were spent in polishing up drill and in receiving our first instruction in first aid. During these weeks we organized our baseball team and laid the foundation of our company fund. The first money expended from this fund was used to purchase baseball uniforms, equipment and other athletic goods.

In the company were several professional and semi professional stars of the diamond and from these we picked a team that won athletic honors for the company in games with other organizations in the camp. We started out with the intention of defeating every team we met and this end we nearly accomplished.

Our first game was played with the team from Evacuation Hospital No. 16. We won the contest by a score of 9 to 0. The next game was with Evacuation Hospital No. 9 and resulted in a 5 to 3 victory for us.

We met Evacuation hospital No. 16 in our third game and again came out winner by a score of 11 to 5.

The team from Evacuation Hospital No. 11 was our next opponent and again we won by a score of 10 to 1. Two days later we played this same organization and defeated it 3 to 2.

With five victories to our credit we next crossed bats with Field Hospital No. 21. The game ended in a victory for us, the score at the end of the contest standing 5 to 1.

We met our first defeat at the hands of the Fort Riley Base Hospital team in a hotly contested game by a score of 7 to 4.

Then we entered the Fort Riley baseball tournament. Before this tournament ended, however, Evacuation Hospital No. 15 left the camp.

Our first game of the tournament was with Evacuation Hospital No. 9. We won the game 11 to 5. We next played Evacuation Hospital No. 10 and won that game 6 to 2. We played eleven more games in the



John G. Frost
Captain



Francis M. Inge
Captain



Harold K. Mouser
Captain



L. J. Schermerhorn
Captain



John R. Christensen
Captain



Snowden K. Hall
Captain

tournament, before leaving camp, winning eight and playing one to a tie score. The results of these games were:

Evacuation Hospital No. 9,	5—Evacuation Hospital No. 15, 11.
Evacuation Hospital No. 10,	2—Evacuation Hospital No. 15, 2
Evacuation Hospital No. 11,	1—Evacuation Hospital No. 15, 4
Evacuation Hospital No. 16,	0—Evacuation Hospital No. 15, 7
M. O. T. C.-----	0—Evacuation Hospital No. 15, 0
Evacuation Hospital No. 12,	2—Evacuation Hospital No. 15, 8
Evacuation Hospital No. 9,	4—Evacuation Hospital No. 15, 5
Evacuation Hospital No. 10,	4—Evacuation Hospital No. 15, 7
Evacuation Hospital No. 11,	1—Evacuation Hospital No. 15, 9
Evacuation Hospital No. 16,	1—Evacuation Hospital No. 15, 12
Camp Base Hospital----	2—Evacuation Hospital No. 15, 3

Two other games, not listed in the tournament, were played with the mounted service troops (colored). The first resulted in a victory for us by a score of 4 to 1. We lost the second 13 to 5.

The men who played these first games for the company were ball players of superior class and would have held their own with almost any semi professional or bush league team in the country. The lineup followed in most of the games was: Fuerst ss, Mathieson 3b, Phillips 2b, Hobson 1b, Carrol rf, Jordon cf, Anderson lf, Morgan c, Schildmeyer c, Huff p, Harkson p, Wimmer, utility.

But playing baseball was not all we were doing. The latter part of April, 1918, about six weeks after the formation of our company, between 60 and 80 men of the company were sent to Fort Riley Base Hospital for training preparatory to going overseas. By this order we incurred the envy of every other company in camp as our men were the only ones who were admitted to the hospital for this training at that time.

On May 2, 1918, we paraded past the reviewing stand on Custer Hill while Major General Leonard H. Wood reviewed us. The day was one of the hardest we experienced. In the morning we hiked to Custer Hill from Ft. Riley, a distance of six miles, then stood at review for several hours and then hiked back to Fort Riley. What made the task so tiresome was the heavy packs, which we carried on our backs. These had just been issued to us and we were not fully accustomed to carrying them on the march.

Mention should be made here of guard mounts which we stood, and which will long be remembered by the old guard of the unit. About sixty men took part in the maneuvers and an odd coincidence in connection with the event was that it usually fell on the same day on which we furnished 50 men for the most odious duties of the soldier, kitchen police.

The words kitchen police bring to mind our "mess." From the time the company was formed to the time we started our own mess, it was our lot or misfortune to eat it at the big casual mess hall. To the men of the company who were with us at this time we do not need to



Boyd E. Wilkinson
Captain



William J. Dillon
Captain



Byron E. Chapman
Captain



James L. Lovejoy
Captain



Andrew J. Jackson
Captain



Warren T. O'Hara
Captain

say anything in regard to this mess hall, but for the benefit of those who joined the company later we will give a few facts.

This mess hall fed from 2000 to 3000 men on the "cafeteria plan." The time required for this was just about an hour—so it can readily be seen that the cooks must needs resort to "scoop shovel" methods. Long tables were provided for the recruit after he had received his ration at the entrance, and tubs of more or less hot and, as the meal progressed, more or less clean water were provided for washing mess kits.

Sometime during the first weeks in May our company experienced a day which will always be thought of with a pang of regret. This was the day when 73 of our number were taken out of the company and sent as casualties to Camp Merritt, New Jersey. Lasting friendships are bound to be formed whenever a group of men are gathered together and have accustomed themselves to the close intimacy of army life, and hardly a man left with this assignment that did not leave his pal behind. They went out from us to an unknown camp to be split into smaller groups, filling in the vacant ranks of the units already in France—and as they went forth to encounter new obstacles and new dangers the hearts of their pals went with them.

Soon after the departure of these men, on May 18 to be exact, we moved from the old gun sheds that had been our home for almost two months into two wooden barracks near the cavalry parade grounds. On the same day we established our own mess with Sergeant Petros in charge. On the following Sunday the new mess sergeant "spread himself" with the best meal we had while in camp while the company was formed. The menu was as follows:

B R E A K F A S T

Oatmeal with Cream

Bacon and Eggs

Cottage Fried Potatoes

Toast

Coffee

D I N N E R

Chicken Soup with Rice

Fried Beef Tenderloin Chicken Fried

Mashed Potatoes

Stewed Corn in Milk

Combination Salad with French Dressing

Strawberry Short Cake with Cream

Bread

Butter

Coffee

S U P P E R

Broiled Pork Tenderloin on Toast

French Fried Potatoes

Stewed Peas

Lettuce and Cucumbers

Chocolate Layer Cake

Bread

Butter

Chocolate



James M. Severson
Captain



James E. Hubbard
Captain



Anders J. Weigen
Captain



Frank E. Shipman
1st Lieutenant



Paul S. Traxler
1st Lieutenant



William P. McCrossin Jr.
1st Lieutenant

About two weeks after moving into our new quarters we enrolled about 75 new men. These men came from Camp Lewis, Washington, and entered the service as members of the 166 depot brigade April 26, 1918, where they had the customary infantry drill. On May 16 they participated in a great military brigade drill and four days later with about 300 others left Lewis for Fort Riley. After a pleasant trip of three days in standard Pullman cars they reached their destination where they entered the M. O. T. C. casuals. It was our personal opinion that this outfit at first had a rather poor opinion of Fort Riley for, in addition to the usual hardships a new assignment of troops undergoes, they were, while casuals, quartered in mule sheds open on three sides. However, they quickly made friends and were foremost in the many pranks and social activities that were always marked in our company.

On June 13 we left Fort Riley, entraining at 10 o'clock in the morning. This, our first move as a unit, stands out as one of the big events of our army life. The spirits of the men were high for our move was taking us nearer our objective—France, and the fear that we would have to remain in Fort Riley for the duration of the war was banished.

Good old Fort Riley with its sand storms, hot days, sultry nights, flies, rain and winters—how we used to criticize the camp—but after leaving our first army home we found many worse places.

Our trip was uneventful, the only break in the monotony being the “parades” we staged at towns enroute. The novelty of south-eastern scenery held the attention of many of us who had spent the major portion of our lives in the west.

After a ride of 73 hours we arrived at Camp Lee, Virginia, where we were quartered, set up our cots, washed up and ate.

The quarters to which we were assigned were the finest in the camp, having been designed and built for convalescent hospitals. We occupied two buildings of this sort situated on “Shady Lane.” Giant pines and many other varieties of trees aided with their friendly shade to make our home at Camp Lee most pleasant.

These enjoyable quarters together with the splendid entertainment facilities and the liberty given us made us, in spite of our enthusiasm for the overseas trip, rather hate the idea of leaving good old Camp Lee.

While at Camp Lee our company took intensive training at the Base Hospital, placing our men in those departments to which their preliminary training showed they were best adapted. At this place and time we went through a “weeding out” process, transferring those men who were not suited to the needs of the organization and also those who on June 26 failed to pass the overseas examination. These places were filled from the base hospital detachment and from the depot brigade.



Vasco E. M. Osorio
1st Lieutenant



Roy L. Langdon
1st Lieutenant



Hampton M. Barker
1st Lieutenant



John C. Dunphy
1st Lieutenant Chaplain



Charles L. Berry
1st Lieutenant



Benjamin P. Smith
1st Lieutenant S. C.

The major portion of our commissioned officers were assigned to us at this camp. They are as follows: James A. Belyea, Captain, M. C.; Thomas A. Clay, Captain, M. R. C.; Guy P. Grigsby, Captain, M. R. C.; Moreland R. Irby, Captain, M. R. C.; and Captain John G. Frost, M. R. C.; and Lieutenants Byron E. Chapman, John R. Christensen, William J. Dillon, Snowden K. Hall, Francis M. Inge, Andrew J. Jackson, James L. Lovejoy, William P. McCrossin, Jr., Joseph L. McGoldrick, Stern Morse, Warren Thomas O'Hara, Raymond H. Ryder, L. J. Schermerhorn, Frank N. Shipman, Paul Scoville Traxler, Boyd E. Wilkinson, Charles L. Berry, D. R. C., Benjamin P. Smith, S. C., John C. Dunphy, Chaplain.

During our days of drill athletics at the camp were not forgotten. Our fame as baseball players, which we had gained at Fort Riley preceded us to Camp Lee and soon after our arrival we were challenged to exhibit our prowess.

About this time "Big Chief" Elmer G. Myers of the Philadelphia Athletics joined our company. The chief, consented at once to become a member of the team and we sallied forth confident of fresh victories.

Our first game was played with the Camp Lee club, a team picked from the thousands of men in the camp. We won by the score of 6 to 3. Playing with the camp club was Boehling, a "big time" pitcher.

The next game in which we participated was with the camp club which we won by the close score of 1 to 0. This was followed by a contest with the Richmond, Va. team which went down to defeat before us by the score of 4 to 3.

The 54th battalion members were our next opponents and went down to defeat before us by the score of 4 to 1.

The Gary, Virginia, club met us in the next game and went away defeated 6 to 4. This concluded our baseball at Camp Lee.

The last few weeks at Camp Lee were replete with examinations, clothing and equipment issues and rumors as to when we were to sail.

We went into quarantine August 10, bidding goodbye to our permanent passes (and the W. W. of P.). In the days following we went through a nightmare of inspection, clothing, equipment, physical and mental. We wonder sometimes what made them overlook our morals.

Overseas equipment was issued August 13 with the exception of the steel helmets which were given us on the day following. On August 20 we drew our emergency rations and at 11:45 p. m. the company started on its nine mile hike to City Point. Quiet reigned supreme on our march to City Point. The great body of men swung along the highway without making a sound, only the tramp tramp of marching feet on the pavement breaking the stillness. Suddenly, without warning, Lieutenant Werlich, in a stentorian voice, broke the silence with the words: "Has everybody got his slicker?" The words rang down the line like a roar of thunder and the men were startled from their reveries. This was the our last march on American soil.



Rollo Hagmeyer
Hospital Sergeant



Charles A. Jordan
Hospital Sergeant



George A. Pippy
Master Hospital Sergeant



Noble A. Endicott
Sergeant, 1st class



Elmer H. Roedel
Sergeant, 1st class

Early the next morning we arrived at City Point and after a short rest, during which refreshments were served by the ladies of the Red Cross, we boarded the river steamer "Mobjack." Of the previous history of this steamer we know very little. We do know however it was built a long time ago. A southern gentleman of whom we inquired as to its age replied that it was an "old boat 20 years ago." It was previously owned by the Old Dominion line and was named after Mobjack Bay.

Notwithstanding the crazy careenings and hair raising listing of the old tub the trip down the historic James river was a most enjoyable one, for as we steamed toward the sea we passed many old colonial homes, such as Brandon and Westover, the home of Evelyn Byrd, famous Virginia belle of olden days, past the Island of Jamestown, where, among the trees, we could see the old brick church tower, built in 1637 and a tall monument commemorating the first struggling English settlement in America which was made here in 1607 by Captain John Smith.

Sitting on the upper deck of that rickety old Mobjack, we closed our eyes and could almost see these hardy forefathers of ours, with their quaint clothes and more quaint ways, planting the seed that was destined to sprout and grow and branch out until it became the greatest nation in the world.

All day we slowly steamed, passing in the early afternoon Newport News and its great shipyards where the keels of many of our super dreadnaughts were laid, passing Hampton Roads where the first battle of ironclads, the Monitor and the Merrimac (Virginia), was fought, and landing at Lambert's Point at Norfolk at 2:30 p. m. of August 21.

After roll call and refreshments we boarded the steamer Princess Matoika which was to carry us to France. Those refreshments served us by the Red Cross at Norfolk were most welcome for no provision was made for our mess on board the Mobjack.

The Princess Matoika was formerly the Princess Alice of the Hamburg line and was used in her day as a round-the-world tourist steamer. At the time of her internment in Japanese waters she was engaged in the service of the German government. The United States took the ship over as it did many other German ships, remodeled and armed her, changing her from a pleasure boat into a troop transport.

According to our best information there were 3,831 troops, exclusive of officers and crew, on board the ship. With the exception of our own unit these were all replacement troops and had received only the first rudiments in drill. Some had seen only three or four weeks of service.

Of the trip across we could write a volume for each day, for each day was a story in itself, replete with incidents that made the trip far from dull.



Thomas F. Williams
Sergeant, 1st class



William G. Truesdell
Sergeant, 1st class



Walter J. Bachman
Sergeant, 1st class



Fred R. Merrifield
Sergeant, 1st class



William N. Snell
Sergeant, 1st class

After a wait of a few hours after leaving Norfolk we were called to quarters and from there to our first mess on a troop ship. We will say right here the man who first named dinner in the army "mess" got his idea on a transport. Previous to this we had in our brief military career eaten standing, sitting, squatting and reclining, but this was our first attempt to eat on the run.

This is the way the plan works out:

The mess line enters the door of the "dining hall," gets its mess kits filled up a la kitchen police, and has an interval of about 50 feet in which it must eat and keep moving while doing so. At the end of this fifty feet is a trough of the hottest sea water we have ever had the honor of plunging our hands and our mess kits into. Even here one cannot stop but must "wash" his kit on the hike. Then if he is really hungry the trooper will try his best to violate the rules and get past the guards and into the line again for second helpings.

The first day out was uneventful, the soldiers spending their time getting used to their new environments and wondering if they were to be seasick. Much discussion, of course was indulged in as to our ability to cope with a submarine attack. Our first real sense of danger came with the issue of the life belts and on the second day out when we had our first submarine scare. The first shots were fired at 10:30 a. m. and we were put through the "abandon ship" drill. We have no knowledge as to whether this or subsequent attacks were real, for shots were fired whenever anything was sighted on the surface which looked at all suspicious, but there is no doubt in our mind that some of the attacks were real.

At 5:30 p. m. of the same day ships of our convoy fired four shots at what was reported to be a U-boat, and of course, we went through the drill. After standing at the "abandoned ship" stations for about an hour we were dismissed. That ended the submarine scares for that day.

Our company, being the only medical unit on board, took charge of sick call and of the sanitary work. Our men also did the lookout watch. This consisted of stationing about 30 men at a time in different parts of the ship to watch for submarines. The author and Private Tucker also assisted the Y. M. C. A. man in keeping the troops in good spirits.

From our second day out, August 22 to August 26 we experienced one or more submarine scares a day. On the 26th we went through what the ship's officers declared was a real attack. Eight shots were fired and there was much more excitement among the crew than was manifest theretofore. It was during this attack while we were lined up, white of face, and waiting, the commander of the ship, appearing on the landing just above, cupped his hands into a megaphone and shouted, "abandon ship." The death like silence which followed was broken by the voice of our irrepressable Jew comedian, Sam Eisenberg, who called out: "Better, ve look out boys, they're going to bum the ship."



George H. Carse
Sergeant, 1st class



John J. Miller
Sergeant, 1st class
Q. M. C.



LeRoy E. Smith
Sergeant, 1st class



George A. Picken
Sergeant



David B. Deupree
Sergeant



Charles C. Carroll
Sergeant



Destroying submarine by exploding Depth Bomb.

The second attack of this day occurred at 5:40 p. m. when a few more shots were fired and the cruiser dropped behind, and, it was reported, got the sub. For several hours afterward we could see the flashes of the cruiser's guns.

The days following were more or less monotonous, for we had passed the first danger zone. Of course, vigilance was not relaxed in the least and drills were held daily.

At daylight, August 31, we sighted an observation balloon anchored to the deck of a destroyer. Soon after we could see the destroyers, eleven of them, and the sense of security stole over us until we learned that this only meant that we were again entering the danger zone. That day and the day following we experienced several scares, but it was our belief that there were no subs.

On the night of September 2, an ideal night for a submarine to operate, we were called on deck and kept in line for several hours waiting an attack. Nothing developed, however, and we were finally sent to our quarters.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of September 3 we sighted the lighthouse of Brest, France. From then on until 10 a. m. speculation was rife as to when we would reach shore, and at 10 o'clock we dropped anchor in the harbor of Brest. At 3 o'clock that afternoon we boarded a government lighter and landed on the wharf at Brest. As soon as the company was lined up we commenced the famous hike to the Pontanezen barracks.

These barracks are the old prison barracks of Napoleon's day. They were surrounded by a great stone wall and the buildings were all of stone construction. We slept on a stone floor or on boards which we were able to pick up.

Those who could not find boards did what they thought at first was a brilliant piece of strategy. Going to another of the barracks they secured several old mattresses and brought them back with visions of a pleasant night's sleep. But when they stretched themselves out upon them they found the mattresses were alive—with cooties. It was the company's first introduction to this war bug which at times presented



Hjalmer Anderson
Sergeant



Gerald W. Hobson
Sergeant



Floyd E. Tallman
Sergeant



George J. Petros
Sergeant



Erna R. Roy
Sergeant



John A. Fendrick
Sergeant

a more serious problem in their extermination than the ways and means of defeating the Germans.

We were at Brest a week and during that time received our first taste of real army life in the war zone. It was there that we received our first issue of Corn Willy, the soldier's steadfast friend on the march, in the camps and in the trenches. We also tasted for the first time French war bread, and for the first time also were issued Bull Durham smoking tobacco with our rations. Our time at Brest was spent mostly in drill work and hikes.

At noon September 10 we bade farewell to the Pontanezen barracks and marched to the railroad yards where we boarded a French train.

This was our first sight of these trains which were to carry us over a good share of France during our stay in the European republic. The cars were small, disgustingly so, and bore the inscriptions on their side "40 Hommes, 8 Chevaux, which, translated into English, conveyed the pleasing announcement that the car could accommodate 40 men or eight horses. The man who figured out the capacity of the car made no allowances for a man's build, for we were packed into the little box-like affairs like sardines.

At six o'clock that night the train with much snorting and puffing pulled out of the Brest yards bound for parts then unknown to us. We rode through a country as yet untouched by the hand of war through scenery that brought gasps of astonishment from the men in the cars. Four days later, on September 14 we drew into the city of Rimaucourt Haute Marne at the edge of the fighting line, and within range of the German artillery.

Rimaucourt was one of the towns in that area that escaped being shelled by the Germans. It was used by the American armies as a hospital center and we were held there for several days in temporary barracks in preparation for work on detached service.

On September 17 the operating teams from our company were formed and sent out on detached service, going to the Justice hospital group at Toul.

Three operating teams were formed at Rimaucourt, bearing the numbers 153, 154 and 155, respectively. The first named was headed by Major Wesley E. Drennen and Lieutenant William P. McCrossin Jr. Under these two were Sergeant Walter J. Bachman and Private Clarence D. Lyons, assistants to the surgeons, and Sergeant David B. Deupree, anaesthetist.

Team 154 was headed by Captain Guy P. Grigsby and Lieut. Vasco E. M. Osorio. Their assistants were Private Emmert T. Stouffer and Private Charles H. Bowman and Private Charles D. Smith, anaesthetist.

Captain Francis M. Inge and Lieut. Andrew J. Jackson were in charge of team 155. Their assistants were Corporal Howard J. Kelley, Private Arthur L. Mathison and Private Joseph P. Bodenmueller, anaesthetist.



Arthur M. Houston
Sergeant



Albert H. Flachmeier
Sergeant



Christopher J. Fox
Sergeant



Edward Schaefer
Sergeant



Howard W. Kelley
Sergeant



Arthur J. Ross
Sergeant

All three teams were sent to Toul and from there to Sabastopol, where Evacuation Hospital No. 1 was stationed. We worked in the operating rooms there until October 24, during which time we were given our first work in war surgery. It was also our first experience in working within sound and range of the big guns.

While here we slept in our first bowhut, small houses roofed by a semi-circle of sheet iron. These huts can be erected any size required from a room big enough to accommodate four or six men up to one capable of housing several score.

We left Toul on September 24 for Souilly, where General Pershing at that time had his field headquarters. The first team, No. 153, went on from there to Villiers Daucourt where they joined Mobile Hospital No. 4 and moved the same day with the organization to La Grange a Boi. The other two teams were attached to Evacuation Hospitals 6 and 7 and remained at Souilly.

The author, being a member of team No. 153, is enabled to give a more detailed account of that team.

The work to which we were detailed consisted in caring for the seriously wounded, our work consisting largely of handling head and stomach wounds, the victims of which could not be moved any great distance before an operation. Our equipment consisted of an X-Ray and sterilizing plant and an operating room. The operating room was a sectional building which could be moved easily and a tent served as a ward for the patients who could not be moved but must be cared for on the spot.

While in this sector we underwent our first air raid. About a city block distant from our hospital was an ammunition dump which the Germans were trying to destroy. One night, while we were sleeping in the attic of the French house we were awakened by the throb of an airplane motor. The aviator, a German, was looking for this ammunition dump and when he thought he had found it began to shower the landscape with his bombs. He struck neither the hospital nor the ammunition dump but his bombs struck close enough to give the hospital a good shaking each time one of them exploded. Across the top of the building in which we were sleeping wires were strung tightly as a means of holding the structure together. When a bomb would explode the concussion would set these wires to vibrating until the whole building was noisy with their continual twang. For three nights the Boche kept up his tactics and then, either deciding he had accomplished his purpose or giving up the task in disgust, we never knew which, ceased his nightly visits.

On October 4 we left Mobile Hospital No. 4 and went to Fleury where we were attached to Red Cross Hospital No. 114. This hospital held the record of caring for the most operative cases on the front. This hospital, which at this time was caring for men wounded at the opening of the Argonne drive, was handling about 1500 cases a day.



John D. Mathews
Corporal



David L. McMurrin
Corporal



Jessie T. Eggen
Corporal



Clarence D. Lyons
Corporal



Samuel E. Phillips
Corporal



Arthur L. Mathisen
Corporal

We were thrown into the heaviest part of the work on our arrival and were kept on duty in 18 hour shifts with six hours to rest before again resuming the work. This was kept up until October 11 when we left, somewhat gladly, for Revigny, near Verdun.

During all this time our comrades of operating teams 154 and 155 were also busy at Souilly with Evacuation Hospitals 6 and 7, two of the best hospitals then in France. They also left on October 11 to re-join the company.

After the operating teams left, the remainder of the company at Rimaucourt did general hospital work at that place until September 20 when at 4 p. m. they entrained for Revigny, arriving there the following day at 3:30 p. m. At Revigny they took over a hospital formerly operated by the French and did general evacuation hospital work. Service was not active here, being just outside the zone of advance.

We left Revigny October 12 for Verdun, the great French fortress on the western front.

We arrived at Verdun on October 13, the hoodoo which had followed us throughout all our travels from the coast of America to France. We left Fort Riley on the 13th day of the month and had 13 enlisted men assigned to our outfit at Camp Lee. Our office at Glorieux was in room 13 and there were 13 tables in our operating room.

On the day we reached Verdun everything about the city was quiet and Fritz apparently had called a halt on his unceasing bombardment of the fortress city. We wandered about the streets between buildings, once the pride of France, which were now battered into shapeless hulks by German artillery.

During our stay in this city this calm prevailed but the minute we had left the place and gone to our headquarters at Glorieux, just at the edge of the city, the Germans began to shell Verdun as if the whole entente army was quartered therein.

In less than an hour after our arrival in Glorieux we went to work in the operating rooms, handling about a dozen cases the first day. From then on we began handling cases of almost every description and were kept busy day and night in caring for wounded Americans and Frenchmen as they were brought back from the front lines. Thus we began our hospital work at Verdun, being placed nearer the front line trenches than any other evacuation hospital in France. At the time of our arrival we were only 4 kilometers from the German front.

The day after our arrival at Glorieux the entire personnel of the company, which had been on detached service, with the exception of Major Guthrie, rejoined the outfit. With this addition to our ranks, the first work begun was the organizing of a hospital in conjunction with the French and in making preparations to work with an American field hospital engaged with the 79th division. This hospital cared for



Ruins of Verdun—A monument to German "Frightfulness."
Photo by McMurrin.



Once the Argonne Forest—now only blackened stumps and rude crosses
marking the graves of those who sleep in the shell torn earth.
Photo by McMurrin.

all the slightly wounded men and our duty in connection with them at first was to care for only the non-transportable or badly wounded cases.

On the morning of this, our second day in Verdun, 100 casualties were assigned to our detachment. Although 100 were assigned, only 99 reported. The one man missing was taken sick and was unable to report with his comrades. This assignment was known in our company as "the ninety-nine." Their history written by one of their members, appears later.

We soon discovered that we were in need of more room to handle the numerous cases which were pouring in to us and it was finally necessary to convert one of our biggest wards into an operating room which we equipped with 13 tables. Two dressing sterilizers and four instrument sterilizers were also installed.

This building was so arranged that the wounded man was first brought into a small triage located in a tent at the entrance where registration of the patient was made. From here the wounded man was taken into the receiving ward or dressing room where his wounds were inspected and he was prepared for operation if such was necessary, and, if the case was not serious enough to require an operation, was sent direct to the wards.

In operative cases, after being prepared for the operation, the patient was moved from this dressing room into the X-Ray room. We had much difficulty at first in equipping this X-Ray room, as we had brought no material with us. We finally were supplied, however, with a U. S. portable outfit which, when installed, gave us an adequate equipment to handle all cases.

From the X-Ray room the patient was taken into the operating room, unless his condition was so serious that he had to be taken to the shock ward where he was treated for some time before the operation was performed.

About one half the commissioned personnel of the company was assigned to work in the operating room, the remainder doing the medical and executive work.

About this time the following operating teams from other hospitals joined us and worked with us from then until the signing of the armistice:

No. 126—Capt. William B. Fisk, Capt. Thomas L. Dagg, Lt. Harry C. Dunlevy, Nurse Lucy Freeman, Pvt. 1cl Joseph P. Hutchinson and Pvt. 1cl Arthur J. Connell.

No. 175—Capt. I. Perrill, Lt. D. W. Houston, Nurses Ida Anderson, Olga Wistoff, and Anna Schmidt, Privs. Leopold Hankus and Frank Trainer.

No. 516—Major John W. Price, Lt. Fred H. Hynes, Lt. Benjamin W. McKenzie, and Nurse Mary Ray.

No. 543—Capt. C. F. Smith, Lt. J. F. Wharton, Lt. C. H. Ghent, Nurse Elizabeth Lewis and Pvt. 1cl Lawrence Smith

No. 563—Major Arthur S. Vosbrough, Capt. George C. H. McPheeters, Nurse Nina Hoffman and Pvt. 1cl Arthur C. Walters.

No. 591—Lt. Harry A. Sullivan, Lt. Arthur Johnson, Lt. Joseph A. Landy, Nurse Ann Cothran and Pvt. 1cl Ralph D. Meredith.

Splint Teams—Lt. A. Ruskin, Pvts. Frederick T. Eaton and Henry Greenwood. Lt. A. P. Berg, Pvts. Andrew H. Foreman and Joseph F. Irving.

Emergency Medical Team No. 104—Capt. Robert F. Leinbach, Nurse Hannah C. McEwan and Pvt. 1cl Edward Hackett.

Twenty nurses joined the outfit on October 19. These women were assigned to ward work and duties in the operating room. On the same day Captain George D. Rice joined the detachment. Captain Rice was made surgical chief, succeeding Major Wesley E. Drennen, who had transferred to another company.



Emma Sterling Lansing
Katherine Ten Eyck
Lansing

By this time we were receiving cases from the field hospitals of the 33rd and 79th divisions which were operating in the Argonne forest. These field hospitals were caring for transportable cases and evacuating the non-transportable cases to us.

The American Red Cross was ably represented in our hospital by Katherine Ten Eyck and Emma Sterling Lansing, sisters of Secretary Lansing. These two wonderful and able women, braving the dangers of warfare in their work of mercy, made while with us, thousands of lifetime friends among the wounded doughboys, for their happy greetings and happier faces, their ever present cigarettes, and hot chocolate, supplied a want which the skilled surgeon or hospital treatment could not fill.

All this time and until the signing of the armistice we worked under constant shell fire. All day long and far into the nights the German artillery dropped shells all around us, battering up buildings and ripping up roads.

They shelled Verdun in front of us, the road on the left of us, the naval guns on the right of us and Fort Regret at our rear. Whether Jerry had no desire to hit us, or whether his markmanship was poor, we never knew, for only one shell landed in our grounds. This one hit the corner of a stone building used as a storeroom, near the triage, and did no serious damage, no one being injured.

Watching the maneuvers of the enemy and our own aircraft furnished one of our chief diversions, breaking the monotony of the dull routine of hospital work. Planes flying singly, in small groups and in squadrons were continually over us during the last months of the war.



American observation balloon, shot down by
Boche plane.
Drawing by Sgt. Picken.

Credit is due the Boche for expertness in the handling of their planes, for on more than one occasion the German birdman succeeded in escaping the barrage of our anti-aircraft guns when escape seemed impossible. One in particular, had the attention of the major part of the hospital staff for the better part of an hour, for apparently he was entirely surrounded by the "death bombs of the air" and a hit seemed inevitable, yet, by continually raising and lowering, turning, twisting and tumbling and by constantly changing his course, he made his escape, only to return again and shoot down our observation balloon, again inviting the fire of the anti-aircraft guns. Our balloon man, making a wonderful parachute drop, escaped with only slight injuries.

We do not wish to convey the impression that our anti-aircraft guns are ineffective, for many enemy planes were brought down in our immediate vicinity through this agency alone, and the Hun from the very first learned to respect the American aviator as really his superior in many phases of aerial warfare just as he has admitted the superiority of the reckless dare devil doughboy over the trained soldiers of the kaiser.

The monotony of soldiering was broken on October 27 when the first bags of mail were thrown off at the camp. Every man received an average of 18 or 20 letters from homefolks, the first that had reached us since we arrived in France.

The next two days caused grey hairs to appear in the head of our top sergeant for he was kept busy trying to get the men away from their letters long enough to do the work that was required.

Finally, however, the excitement attending the receipt of this mail died down and we again settled back into the routine work of the camp.

Our next thrill came on the night of November 8 when at 8:15 o'clock a gas alarm sounded through the camp. Men rushed from their quarters wearing gas masks only to find that instead of a gas attack the operating room was in flames. The fire, which was caused by the explosion of a sterilizing plant, completely wrecking the building. Inside the burning structure were a hundred wounded men, some undergoing operations, others awaiting their turn. "Get them out, boys," came the order and in rushed a score of men to save their comrades.

Seconds ticked past like hours until, finally out of the rolling smoke the men emerged with the wounded. Then into the triage poured another squad and soon more wounded doughboys were brought to safety.

Meanwhile, the fire was making great headway and the whole sky was bright with the red glare of the flames as they ate their way through the structure.

Long lines of soldiers formed a bucket brigade and pail after pail of water was dashed on the flames. Wet blankets were thrown over and around other buildings, in the path of the flames, saving them from destruction.

For about two hours the building burned and when, at last the fire had been extinguished, only a pile of twisted iron and charred wood was left to mark the site of our operating pavillion.

While part of the company was fighting the flames, another part, including nurses and surgeons removed the wounded to another operating room and resumed their work without interruption. So coolly was the work performed that not a wounded man lost his life or suffered any ill effects from the moving.



Operating room of Evacuation Hospital No. 15 during the Argonne drive.
Drawing by Sgt. Picken.



"The Fire"—By Sgt. G. A. Picken.

The building was a mass of flames within ten minutes after the fire started and it was impossible to attempt to save it. After removing the occupants of the burning building the men turned their attention to saving the instruments and other equipment. This equipment consisted of the X-Ray plant, the triage tent and all the records in the triage. They were all carried to a point of safety without being damaged to any great extent.

In a letter from G. H. Q. we were highly complimented on the efficient manner with which this fire was fought.

The burning of the operating room, although it made our work very hard for several days, did not handicap us seriously in regard to handling the wounded. For by working day and night, in the short space of 36 hours, we converted another ward building into a more convenient operating pavilion than the old one. Much of the credit for this achievement is due to Lieutenant William P. McCrossin and his able assistants, Corporal Lyons and Carpenter Sprague.

This new building contained 14 tables in the operating room and was much better arranged to handle the large volume of business than was the old building. Besides the operating room proper, it contained an instrument sterilizing room, a supply and work room, offices for the surgical chief and his assistants, a shock ward, a pre-operative ward, X-ray and receiving ward, while a tent was used as an additional triage in case of a large influx of wounded. The dressing sterilizers were in a tent a short distance from the building, thus guarding against a repetition of the conflagration.

On the morning of November 3, about 3 o'clock, to be exact, we heard the purr of enemy planes. Three Boche birdmen appeared over the camp and after much circling and diving headed several times to-



The Argonne Forest after the big drive.

ward a large observation balloon. Each attempt to reach the bag however brought forth a barrage from anti-aircraft guns and the planes were forced to return.

Repeated attempts to reach their objective finally brought disaster to the enemy machines and well directed shots finally sent all three crashing to the earth. The bodies of the airmen lay amidst the wreckage where it fell, martyrs to the kaiser's lust for victory.

On November 9, however, comrades of the airmen killed in the attempt made on balloon six days previous succeeded in sending a balloon to earth while anti-aircraft guns sent a rain of bullets scurrying through the air in their wake. That night the Germans turned loose all the artillery they had collected on that sector and throughout the night the air was filled with the boom of the big guns and the spattering of anti-aircraft shells as they whistled through the air in search of enemy invaders.

And then two days later the end came. At 11 o'clock on the morning of November 11 the order was given to cease firing and the great world war came to a close.

Near our camp were located five big United States navy guns, one of which was credited with firing the last shot of the war. The Army and Navy Journal, in speaking of this incident, said:

RECORD OF U. S. NAVY GUNS IN FRANCE

How satisfactory the five U. S. Navy railway batteries performed in the Argonne sector in France until the very last minute of the great war can now be told. The 14-inch 50-caliber guns fired a total of 782 rounds as follows:



Gun No. 4 at Thiereville, Verdun.

Battery No. 1	199
Battery No. 2	113
Battery No. 3	236
Battery No. 4	122
Battery No. 5	112
Total	782

The objectives fired at and the rounds follow:

Longuyon	147
Mengiennes	50
Montmedy	328
Laon	199
Mortiers	35
Beny-Loisy	22
Tergnier	1

Battery No. 1, operated with the 10th French army from Sept. 10, 1918 to October 24, 1918, and with the 8th French army from November 5, 1918 to November 11, 1918. No. 2 operated with the 10th French army from August 24 to October 6, 1918. From October 24 to November 5, this battery was with the 1st American Army, then going to the 8th French army and operating with it until the signing of the armistice. Batteries No. 3-4 and 5, operated only with the 1st American army. The distinction of firing the 1st shot upon Tergnier fell to battery No. 2, located at Rethondes, on September 6, 1918. The range was 40,853 yards, which was the maximum range at which the Navy railway batteries were called upon to fire during their operations. In firing this first shot battery No. 2 occupied a position on a siding, the identical place occupied by the train carrying Marshall Foch and his staff when the armistice was signed.

In only 3 per cent of all firing was it possible to conduct successful aerial observations. The maximum rate of fire reached was in firing a few rounds at intervals of three minutes and fifty seconds.



Ambulances going to the front.
Drawing by Sgt. G. A. Picken.

Practically all firing was done at irregular intervals in order to confuse the enemy. The dispersion was less than fifty yards and the accuracy of the guns was considered satisfactory even after as many as 200 rounds had been fired. When hostilities ceased Laon, Montmedy, and Longuyon were inspected and it was found that where the shots had fallen, in spite of the fact that no spotting had been possible the hits had been accurate and very destructive. The last shot from the guns was fired at 10:59 a. m. on November 11, 1918, from gun No. 4, located at Thierville and firing on Longuyon.

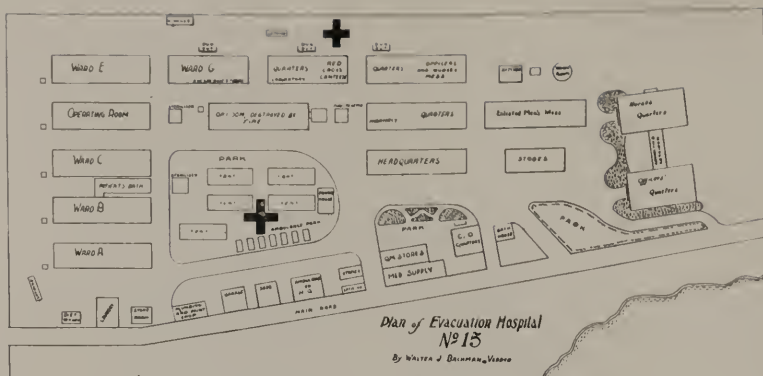
A few days after the signing of the armistice the writer, accompanied by Sergeants Picken and Williams, had occasion to go over the ground fought over during the last great drive. Some of this territory had been held by the Germans since 1914.

We realize that it is impossible to describe the devastation and desolation caused by German lust in such a way that those of our readers who were not over there may get even a faint idea of the awfulness of modern warfare, but we will endeavor to tell as well as words can describe it the havoc wrought by the Hun in his four years of lust for world conquest.

After we had traveled by truck for a distance of about 15 kilometers from our starting place we began to find evidences of the great battle, which had just ended. We saw a forest—the Argonne forest—where there was not a living tree left, only blackened stumps stripped of every leaf, branch and twig. Bodies, both Germans and Americans, were still lying on the ground and the stench was almost unbearable. Heaps of ammunition, abandoned German guns, some with almost the entire crew lying dead about the guns, dotted the landscape, while small arms, hand grenades, etc. were strewn broadcast over the ground for miles.

Passing out of the Argonne, we saw long stretches of plains literally plowed up with shell holes, some of them large enough to conceal a four ton army truck. Further on we saw cities from which the Americans had driven the Germans a few days previous. Here was brought to us for the first time the superiority of American marksmanship for in some of these villages hardly one stone was left standing on another..

A little further on we came to a hill which had been shelled by American artillery. The side battered by the Yankee guns resembled a big cheese with all its perforations intact. On the farther side of the hill were the relics of German headquarters. Some of the quarters were exquisitely furnished on the interior, and showed the life of ease and luxury which the German officers led. In some quarters pianos were found and in others elaborate furnishings marked the home of Hun chieftains. When we visited them, however, they were dirty and battered hulks, made so by the ceaseless pounding of American artillery and the self wrecking done by the Germans before departing for Berlin.



Plot of Evacuation Hospital No. 15.



Legend:

Heavy black line shows position of Allied-American troops at close of hostilities.

Heavy dots mark famous Hindenburg line.

Parallel lines mark farthest German advance in 1914.

Dash lines mark farthest German advance in 1918.

Places which were once telephone headquarters were found and many maps were located. That part of the maps showing the German territory east of the front lines, however, had been carefully cut out by the retreating Huns, who realized that information contained in a map of this territory would be of value to the enemy. They left that part of the map, however, showing territory west of the lines toward France. An American would have destroyed the entire map, but the German mind could see no other way than to cut out the German side and leave the rest as a last fling of sarcasm at the Americans and other allied armies..

When it came time to explore German dugouts we found we had neglected to bring out flashlights and so started into the cave homes the Huns had left and decided to explore them with the aid of matches. On walking through one we felt several objects roll under our feet and, on striking a match and looking down, saw that the floor of the cave was literally covered with German hand grenades, which might at any time, with the least jar, explode and send us all to blighty. We made our way out of that cave at a rapid rate of speed and didn't take a long breath until we were once more on the outside.

After gathering several souvenirs, we started back to camp, arriving there late that night firmly convinced that the war Sherman saw was nothing compared with the frightfulness that this struggle developed.

For several days after the armistice was signed we ran to our full capacity on surgical cases, for it was now possible to bring in the wounded which the stretcher bearers were unable to reach while hostilities were going on. Many of the wounded men had lain in shell holes or in out-of-the-way places for several days and gas gangrene cases were, consequently, numerous. Everything that medical science could do was done, but in many cases exposure, loss of blood and the dreaded gas infection had done their work too well.

We now began to receive Americans and Britishers who had been held prisoners by the Germans but who were now freed in great numbers and left to return to their own armies as best they could. Many of these men had been seriously wounded and were not fully recovered while practically all needed medical or surgical treatment of some kind. As time went on we gradually became more of a base hospital than an evacuation hospital, as most of our patients then were fatigued soldiers who needed only a rest to put them in good shape again. Work gradually dwindled from then on until it was mainly routine of camp life..

On November 15 Captain George B. Rice, now Major Rice, was relieved from duty with our hospital unit and rejoined his old company, Evacuation Hospital No. 6.



David K. Van de Vere
Corporal



Thomas Wright
Corporal



Charles H. Bowman
Corporal



Emmert T. Stouffer
Corporal



Herbert M. Dick
Corporal



Benjamin E. Fuerst
Corporal

When the dull time came on Captain Werlich, one of the live-wire officers of the company, began forming athletic teams and providing games and other sports for the entertainment of the men.

About the middle of December, having obtained sufficient table ware, we inaugurated a new system of serving meals, whereby we abandoned the mess kit and used aluminum dishes and regulation hospital silverware. These dishes were washed by kitchen police after each meal, thus saving the time heretofore lost in lining up and washing the individual mess kits.

On November 23 members of the company appeared in a black face minstrel show, starring Sam Eisenberg, whose stage name in professional life is Sam Carlton. Before entering the army, Carlton was one of the bright lights on the big time vaudeville circuits in the United States. He was starred for several seasons in "Wine, Women and Song" and the first production of "School Days."

Sergeant Pippy acted as interlocutor in the performance and the end men were Eisenberg, Fay, of the ambulance company, Corporal Dick and Goldberg. The show was well received, large numbers of officers and enlisted men attending the performance.

We gave the same show on December 1 at Soueshome la Grande for Evacuation Hospital No. 3. Again the performance was greeted by a large audience which was loud in its praise of the performance. So well did they like the production we decided to tour with the show as soon as we could get it in shape, and so accordingly laid our plans.

Christmas day, 1918, was a great day for Evacuation Hospital No. 15. Beginning with early mass in the morning, religious services were held at 10.30 a. m. followed by a dinner fit for a king which was served at noon. The menu was as follows:

GLORIEUX, FRANCE

EVACUATION HOSPITAL NO. 15

19—CHRISTMAS—18

DINNER

Cream of Tomato Soup

Roast Turkey

Giblet Gravy

Mashed Potatoes

Creamed Carrots

Assorted Pies

Bread

Butter

Cocoa

English Walnuts

Grapes

Apples

Tangerines

Chocolate Bon Bons

Cigars



Bithman Adams



Charles J. Anderson



William H. Anderson



Elbert W. Austin



Samuel H. Attle



Willie S. Alexander

Note:—In arranging the photos of the personnel, we have placed all above the rank of the corporal according to rank. For the convenience of our readers we have run the others alphabetically.



Christmas 1918—Enlisted men's mess at Glorieux, Verdun.
Photo by McMurrin.

The menu served the officers of the unit on Christmas day was as follows:

MENU

Merry Christmas December 25, 1918. Happy New Year.

BREAKFAST

 Grapenuts with pure cream.
Broiled Ham Cup Cakes
 Bread Coffee
 Homemade Creamery Sweet Butter

DINNER

Mantorines Appetizer Chicken Soup with Rice
Half-dozen Oysters in Half Shell with Five Hundred Dollar Sauce.
 Roast Duck Roast Turkey
 With Brown Gravy
 Baked Young Goose with Combination Nut Dressing
New Potatoes and Cream Creamed Early June Peas
 Corn Fritters with Strained Honey
Grapes Combination Nuts Apples
 Bread Coffee Sweet Butter
 Prune Pie
Chocolate Bon Bons Cigars



Ezra M. Allen



Frank N. Adams



John H. Allred



Roy Aldridge



Thomas H. Arnold



Henry W. Barker

SUPPER

Orange Juice Appetizer

Roast Duck	Cream of Tomato Soup		
Baked Young Turkey, Stuffed with	Chestnuts,	French Style.	
Roast Goose with Sage Dressing	Beef Tenderloin Steak		
Chicken Fry			
Stewed Corn in Cream	Hot American Slaw		
Baked Potatoes			
Creamed Peas	Apples	Grapes	English Nuts
Oranges	Christmas Bread		
Cheese with War Crackers			
Creamery Butter	Coffee	Chocolate Nut Layer Cake	
Chocolate Bon Bons	Cigars		
Mess Sergeant. George J. Petros.			

On Christmas evening the company show troupe appeared in "School Days" to a capacity crowd and the actors were given a great ovation for their efforts. The play was a comedy, pure and simple, written by Sam Eisenberg from the old original play in which he had formerly starred. This was the same play that later toured with the minstrel first part.

On January 30 we had returned from a long tour over a big section of our territory with the show and were prevailed upon to give the performance once more to our comrades. So we presented the play a second time to a packed house.

We presented the show on a modern stage with full scenery and electrical effects and scored a decided hit. The scenery was painted by Sergeant First Class Walter J. Bachman on sheeting with paint scraped together from wherever it could be salvaged and with brushes picked up here and there about the camp wherever they could be found. The electrical work was done by Corporal Ben Fuerst, who erected his own lighting system from bits of wire and home made switches constructed from pieces of shells. The wiring system and scenery when completed would have done credit to the work of master scenery painters and electricians in metropolitan opera houses.

Before the curtain ascended on the first act the following program was distributed through the audience, in which were many officers and nurses from other organizations:



Willie Bachman



Herbert A. Baber



James B. Ballard



Marvin H. Ballew



Clement E. Barga



William C. Baumgardner

The E. H. 15 THEATRICAL CORPORATION takes great pleasure in presenting:

“THE VERDUN MERRY MAKERS”

With SAM EISENBERG in two hours of Rollicking, Side-Splitting Merriment.

Synopsis:

ACT I -----Colored Minstrels
ACT II -----Vaudeville
ACT III -----School Days

Cast:

Master Hosp. Sgt. Pippy -----
-----Interlocutor, School Master, Confidence Man
Sergeant First Class Fay-----
-----Ezra Bumpkins, Sambo Fay
Corporal Dick -----
-----George Washington Jones, Tambo Dick
Corporal Goldberg----Tony Spagony, Tumbo Goldberg
Private Beck -----Willie Die, Bill Johnson
Private First Class Conway -----
-----Mr. Vernon Wrestle, Eph Johnson
Private First Class Myers -----
-----Neuralgia Buttercup, General Hardtack
Wagoner Sweitzer----Chu Chin Chow, The Undertaker
Wagoner Calden -----Gas House Jake
Wagoner Manley (Chubby) ----La Petite Mlle. Wiggle
Private First Class EISENBERG-----HIMSELF

Scenery and stage Decorations by -----Sgt. First Class Bachman
Gowns, by -----Cecelie, Paris
Hats, Wigs, Etc., by -----Mme. Desiree De Souhami
Music, by -----Mr. Jazz Heckenberg
Wardrobe Mistress and Property Man-----Corporal C. Lyons
Electrician -----Pvt. First Class Ben Fuerst
Stage Carpenter -----Pvt. First Class H. Nordstrom
Ushers, Stage Hands, Cloak Room Girls, Ladies in Waiting, etc,
etc. -----

Following the performance the officers in the audience waited upon the members of the troupe and took them as their guests to the mess hall where a banquet was served in their honor. The meal served was excellent and was much appreciated by the hungry troupers. The menu was as follows:



Tunis Baker



Oliver W. Beal



Ernest G. Beck



Ray D. Beat



Earl K. Bishop



George W. Bishop

EVACUATION HOSPITAL NO. 15

Glorieux, Verdun, Meuse, France.

January 30, 1919.

This dinner is presented to you by the members of the Hospital Detachment to show their appreciation for the efforts you have put forth for their entertainment.

MENU

Oysters on the Half Shell

Cream of Tomato Soup

Celery

Roast Turkey, Nut Dressing

Mashed Potatoes

Creamed Cauliflower

Creamed Onions

Lettuce Salad

Fruit Salad

Corn Fritters

Cheese and Crackers

Nut Cake

Assorted Cookies

Chocolate Candy

Stuffed Dates

Cigars and Cigarettes

Coffee

Toasts were given at the banquet which were very witty and appropriate to the occasion. Lieut. Werlich acted as toastmaster.

Realizing that the show was good, after this performance, we decided to take it on the road. The writer was set to work preparing new scenery, new costumes were made and the show "dressed in its best" for the coming tour. About two weeks later we started the tour with a slight change in cast. Sergeant Walter J. Bachman took the part of the schoolmaster and Sergeant Picken played the part of interlocutor. The ambulance company to which Sergeant Fay was attached, was moved and he was obliged to leave the show and Corporal Dick took his place. We also lost, by the same move, Wagoner Manley who played the part of La Petite Mme. Wiggle. Private Raymond Hoffman took his place. The part was also changed to some extent and a society dance was introduced.

The vaudeville consisted of a lightning oil painting act by Sergeant Bachman and a sketch entitled "The Cigar Salesman" by Eisenberg; Picken and Myers.

One of the features of "School Days" was the comedy quartet, Eisenberg, Goldberg, Sweitzer and Beck.

The company played about 60 engagements during the tour, opening at Verdun. A feature of the tour was a week's engagement at Toul, where the show was presented at the Justice Hospital group under the auspices of the entertainment department of the Second Army.



Asa L. Bilyeu



Artie T. Blake



Nels Bjerke



Victor Boggio



John D. Bowden



Flay Boyd

In the early part of January, arrangements were made for a seven day leave, exclusive of travel time for the entire company. Our company was very fortunate in being assigned chiefly to the Riveria leave area for there was in our opinion no better place in France to spend a short vacation.

Those who were fortunate enough to be among the first on the list were routed by way of Paris and were thus enabled to see the Pantheon de la Guerre, the war painting which took over a score of the most able artists of France and a regiment of assistants over four years to complete; the famous Notre Dame; the tomb of the Emperor, Napoleon; the Giant Wheel and Eiffel tower; the Madeleine and the Opera, the Totcadero and the Louvre. These were among the places visited by the boys in the capital of France. The writer, being born lucky, was among the fortunate first. Our party, which consisted of the company show troupe, boarded the train at Verdun January 14 and proceeded to Paris by way of Chalons sur Marne. Early the following morning we passed through Chateau Thierry where the American marines made for themselves a place in history.

After a day in Paris spent in visiting the most noted places, we boarded a train at the Gare de Lyon for the Riveria. Enroute we passed through Melun, Nevers, Lyon, Valence, Avignon, Arles, Marseilles, Toulon, Cannes and many other old French cities.

As we traveled south from Paris we realized for the first time where the phrase "Sunny France" originated. The beauty of the country and the wonderful climate seemed almost unbelievable after seven months at Verdun, where the skies continually weeped and the mud and water varies only from shoe tops to knees. As we neared our destination, beautiful rustic glades delighted the eye while villas that cost small fortunes surrounded by fairy like grounds of tropical foliage dotted the hillsides. In the background snow capped mountains completed a panorama far surpassing in grandeur anything we had ever beheld.

After leaving Marseilles the road ran along the rocky and picturesque shores of the Mediterranean and every mile brought forth new pictures of indescribable beauty.

As the train drew near to Nice, the temptation was strong to go A. W. O. L. and stop at one of the beautiful French coast towns, but American soldiers at the station assured us that Nice far surpassed anything on the Riviera, and we wondered what that city could be like.

We arrived at Nice at noon March 16 and, of course, went through the preliminary red tape of having our passes stamped and checked in, after which we were assigned to the Hotel which was to be our home while we were the guest of Uncle Sam at this most famous resort.

After luncheon the party started out to see the sights of the city. Space will not permit us to give a detailed account of our stay, so we will give only a brief sketch describing the most important places of



Joseph P. Bodenmueller



Emmett Boone



Pearl M. Breeding



John G. Boutselis



John P. Breckner



Frank Brockett

interest. The principal street of Nice is L'Avenue Malaussena which runs north from le Pont du Chemin de fer (the railroad bridge at the station) into a beautiful suburban residential section and south from the same point through the business portion of the city, terminating at the Jardins de Casino and the Promenade. This Promenade stretches along the coast for a distance of about two miles and is one of the principal points of interest in the city. It consists of a broad cement walk flanked on the shore side by a beautiful palm bordered drive facing palatial hotels, cafes and shops of all descriptions. At the various points along the Promenade on the sea side are jettings with pavilions built over the sea. Some specialize in salt water baths while others cater to the epicurian tastes of the visitors by serving all manner of freshly caught sea food.

Midway of the Promenade opposite the Anteur de Musique is the famous Pailion (dancing and amusement pavilion) which was operated by the Y. M. C. A. during the leave period of the soldiers. The "Y" program consisted of continuous vaudeville, dancing and band concerts, while ample writing and reading space was provided. Light lunches were served and box lunches prepared for soldiers returning to their camps and those who wished to take automobile trips through the surrounding country. The "Y" also maintained here a canteen where tobacco, cigarets and candy were dispensed.

The first few days of our stay at Nice were spent on the Promenade, in the parks and gardens and in the various cafes and pleasure resorts the city afforded, while points of interest such as the Chateau le Grotte, the Monument du Centenaire and L'Eglise Notre Dame were visited.

On the fourth morning of our stay we crawled out from our wonderful French beds at our hotel at the unearthly hour of 4 a. m. in order to catch a car that would take us to Monaco in time for a visit to the famous gambling casino at Monte Carlo (American soldiers could only visit the casino between 9 a. m. and 10 a. m.) That morning's ride will never be effaced from our memory for scenes of almost unbelievable beauty stretched along the entire route.

About half way on the trip we passed through Villefranche, one of the oldest European seaport towns. This town has one of the largest natural harbors in the world. This harbor sheltered a large number of allied submarines during the war. On the water's edge was a castle built by the ancient Romans which is connected by a subterranean passage to a fort located on a mountain about a mile distant.

The province of Monaco consists of the village of Monaco, La Condamine and Monte Carlo and covers an area of eight square miles, being the smallest county in the world.

The village of Monaco is built on a rugged fortified rock jutting out into the sea. It contains, besides the prince's palace, the cathedral, the gardens of St. Martin, the Oceanographic museum and the Anthropological museum, the Church of the Penitents and many other places of interest.



Clifford V. Brown



Neal L. Brown



Banner B. Brown



Raymond R. Buck



Herbert L. Brown



Arthur J. Burdge

The Gardens of St. Martins defy description. They constitute an ornamental maze of trees, shrubs and flowers where the pine, the cyprus, the aloes and cactus with the barbary fig and the geranium all flourish luxuriantly.

The Place du Palais has a picturesque aspect. At the foot of its artistic terraces are the bronze cannon presented to the princes of Monaco by Louis XIV.

The prince's palace is a building which has been enlarged by successive constructions and renewals. The "S" part where the most interesting rooms are situated, dates back from the 15th to the 16th century. The facade is mounted by a tower, the top of which is built in Moorish style. The Grimaldi coat of arms surmounts the principal door. Soldiers were permitted to visit all the towers from 2 to 5 p. m. when the prince was absent. When the prince was residing at his palace the gardens could be visited every Tuesday and Saturday and the palace on Thursday.

The Court de Honor is the most beautiful part of the castle. In the ante chamber are four wonderful landscapes by Ereughel.

The Cathedral is built in the Roman style architecture. The interior is handsomely decorated in choice marble. The crypt contains the bodies of the former princes of Monaco.

The Oceanographic museum divides the gardens of St. Martins. It is built on the crags of the old Rock of Monaco overhanging the sea. It was completed after many years of construction in 1910 by Prince Albert, a deep sea explorer. The museum contains aquariums of all sorts of fish and sea animals captured from great depths, instruments used in their capture and fishing apparatus. The decorations of the building show many kinds of sea industries.

The Anthropological museum contains a collection of Roman antiques found on the grounds of the principality. Among these is a collection of Roman jewels, obtained from excavations at La Condamine.

La Condamine lies between Monaco and Monte Carlo and until the revolution was the private property of the Princes of Monaco. It was seized and confiscated as the property of the nation, and when the Grimaldis came into their own again in 1815 they renounced all claim to Monaco. Until 1868 La Condamine remained practically uninhabited. It was divided into three vast flower gardens, the produce of which was purchased by a firm of London perfumers. Since 1868 the gardens have given way before an army of builders until now the once beautiful gardens have been replaced by a thriving city inhabited by thousands of tourists and pleasure seekers.

Monte Carlo lies in a sheltered position on the bay northeast of Monaco. What was formerly a wild rugged barren rock has been transformed into a picture no imagination could conceive by the energy and perseverance of its founder, M. Francois Blanc. Within the comparatively brief period of fifty years the uncultured rock has become a land



Fred R. Buckmaster



Francis J. Burke



Wesley R. Buffaloe



William L. Burris



Walter F. Burt



Eddie Button

of marvel. Spacious and luxurious hotels provided for the visitor's comfort while villas and private homes with all the gay adornments of the south have been erected. Splendid shops, branches of the most famous establishments of Europe, are to be found in Monte Carlo.

The Casino, which is the famous gambling house of the world, is a beautiful structure built principally of marble. Beautiful statues adorn the niches in the walls of the facade. The building faces marvelous gardens and is flanked on one side by the palatial Hotel de Paris and on the other by the Cafe de Paris. A bold flight of marble steps leads to the swinging doors which give admission to the lobby, which is again enclosed with a series of doors to avoid draught. To the right is a cloak room and to the left is the office of officials appointed to issue cards of admission.

On entering the second series of doors access is given to a fine vaulted hall with a staircase on either hand. That on the right leads to the business offices of the society while that on the left to a reading and writing room. Avoiding both stairs and walking straight on between the high marble columns the visitor reaches the Atrium, the famous ante chamber of the Temple of Fortune. While gambling is in progress this Atrium presents a wonderful sight. Beautifully gowned women and prominent men from all nations of the world move hither and thither, drawn by the magnet of the green covered board where vast fortunes are won and lost in an evening.

The first room off from the Atrium is of vast proportions and is decorated with artistic panels from the brushes of Georges Picard, Riberia, Lucas and Steck. Other rooms follow with panels and decorations by equally talented artists. Splendor, luxury, are displayed to the visitor as he wanders from room to room. Passing across at the interior lobby one treads the thresholds of the Empire room which was opened on January 1, 1911. The ceiling of this room is divided into four panels by Armand Segaud. A high dado of choice mahogany panels enriched by carved and embossed copper work serves as a basement to the green hangings which are of costly silk. The four panels represent Morning, Noon, Afternoon and Evening, painted by the brush of Armand Segaud. Each of the panels is surmounted by two alabaster chariots, representing Day and Night by the sculptor, Paynaud.

All these rooms are filled with roulette tables and tables where Trante Quarante (30-40) is played. These two games are the only ones played in the entire Casino.

Leaving the gambling rooms and passing through the Atrium once more, the Salle Garnier, or theater, is reached. This was built in 1878 by the same architect that built the Grand Opera House in Paris. It contains beautiful panels by Feyen-Perrin, Gustave Boulanger, Clairin and Lix, representing Song, Music, Dancing and Comedy. This theater seats about 600 persons. Under the distinguished patronage of H. S. H. The Prince of Monaco, performances of opera are given each season.



Earl N. Burk



Herman F. Burner



Frank D. Carter



Claude R. Carter



John T. Campbell



William Cardwell

To the right of the Casino terraces a flight of steps downward leads to the famous bath house of Monte Carlo. At the entrance is a beautiful painting depicting bathing. The building provides both hot and cold sea water baths, plain baths, Turkish and Russian baths and massages of all sorts.

This completed our inspection of the famous Monte Carlo resort and that night we returned to Nice.

The following day a portion of our party returned again to Monte Carlo and made another visit to the Casino. We also visited the sporting club, which is another institution in Monte Carlo that is devoted to gambling. Here games of all sorts are played.

The sporting club extends a welcome to all members of recognized clubs throughout the world. The building differs from the other buildings in Monte Carlo in having a green roof. All other buildings in the city have the regulation red roofs, cream walls and Mediterranean blue shutters and balustrades.

We saw a portion of the prince's army on this trip. The prince has the smallest army in the world, consisting of 75 men, including officers. This number was increased somewhat during the war but we were unable to learn the exact war time strength of the force. The cost of maintaining this army is paid from the proceeds derived from the Casino. Monte Carlo's people live entirely free of taxes, as the money received at the Casino games pays for everything.

All this we learned on our second tour of the village where we spent the entire morning, lunching at the Y. M. C. A. which was operating at the famous Hotel Palais.

Following our luncheon we bade farewell to Monte Carlo and left by train for the Italian border, stopping for a few minutes at Menton, where some of our party took their leave and went as far into Italy as San Remo. On the way we passed through Bordighera, which is the home of the olive.

Our stay in Italy was short, as we had only time to make a hurried inspection of the country round about us. That evening we returned to Nice.

The day following our return from the Italian border town we departed from Nice for our home camp, going by way of Is-Sur-Tille where we suffered the hospitality of a leave station "feed." When we first unloaded we had visions of a banquet for we were lined up and counted off, switched around and counted again, stood for an hour in the rain and mud and were again counted. Then we were ushered by a "hard boiled" "M. P." into the dining hall where we were sumptuously served with half a cup of luke warm cocoa and three Red Cross cookies followed by two cigarettes and a box of matches. On the outside of the box was the inscription "A gift of the Red Cross—the folks at home are proud of you."



Forest Christy



Antonio Ciochetto



Tearence V. Cooper



Douglas W. Cooper



Clate Condra



Frank B. Collins

After this royal welcome we left the leave station and two days later arrived at our army home in Verdun.

While we were on leave at Nice the saddest event of our army life occurred in the death of Ambrose B. Shenk.

Father Dunphy has written the following tribute to the soldier who served with us during the trying days of the war and whose loss was deeply grieved by every member of the company:

Sunday, March 23, 1919, the sad news sped through camp that Ambrose B. Shenk, private first class, of Evacuation Hospital No. 15 had died.

"His death was a shock to all for few knew that he was ill. The day previous although complaining of ill health he 'stood at inspection' and did not report sick until evening. He was taken to the sick ward and it was discovered that pneumonia had developed. Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock he was called by his Creator to his eternal reward.

"Tuesday, March 25, his body was carried by his companions to the cemetery near the hospital of Gloria, Meuse, and with full military honors, laid to rest. Every member of the organization attended the ceremony conducted by Chaplain Benedict at the cemetery. A vacancy was felt at heart when we returned, for notwithstanding the fact that we had come in contact with death so frequently during the past six months, and perhaps had grown hardened to the fact, in this case death for the first time since our coming overseas had come home to us.

"Ambrose B. Shenk was a soldier who died in the service of his country. He was faithful in every duty and obligation entrusted to him. He was a christian and faithful also in his duty to his God. The greatest epitaph written of man is 'that he served faithfully his God and country.' Such a man was Ambrose B. Shenk. May he rest in peace."

His grave stands out from the other graves in the cemetery, being marked by a marble slab, erected by his comrades.



In Memoriam

Ambrose R. Shenk

A Soldier
Who Died in the Service of
His Country.

He gave his life
in the cause of
Christianity and
Freedom.

May he Rest in
Peace.



Routine hospital work occupied our time following our return from Nice for several months and we finally planned a trip with the show through the territory occupied by the army of occupation but rumors of our departure for America changed these plans.

Finally in the early days of May, 1919, orders came for the hospital to move and we boarded trucks bound for the coast, which meant eventually that we would leave soon on a transport for the states. It was a happy lot of soldiers who boarded the army autos on May 7 and rumbled off on the first leg of our journey which would lead us eventually to Gods' country.

Our first stop after leaving Verdun was at Rimaucourt, where we arrived a few hours after starting on our journey. We remained at Rimaucourt until May 14, awaiting orders, finally leaving there on the 14th by train and going to LeMans where we arrived May 15. While at LeMans we went through many inspections of every kind. This inspection work occupied 10 days. We left LeMans on May 25th, hiking to LaSuze, 18 miles distant, arriving there the same day.

We were billeted in LaSuze until May 28 when we left for Brest, the great seaport of France. We left LaSuze at 6:30 o'clock in the morning on a freight train, 54 men being quartered in one American box car. We arrived at Brest the day followingg about noon and marched about seventeen and a half miles around the railroad yards before we were allowed to eat.

Following our meal we hiked six miles up a steep hill to the Pontesian barracks.

We spent the night at the barracks and the next day we were "decootized" and then came inspection after inspection until finally on June 9 at 6 p. m. we left Brest on the transport "America" for the United States.

We were given quite an ovation by the French when we left. A French destroyer ranged alongside the "America" and a band on board played American and French airs while the people on the pier shouted and cheered us as our ship lifted anchor and steamed slowly out of the harbor while men hung over the rails to catch their laast glimpse of France and its people.

The America carried 6,760 enlisted men and 270 officers aboard besides the crew. Many of these officers were of high rank. We also had with us Prince Aag of Denmark.

The trip to America was uneventful. Rough weather predominated throughout most of the voyage and many of the boys experienced that worst ill, seasickness.

All these hardships were forgotten, however, on June 18 when the ship came in sight of the New Jersey shore and a few hours later docked at Hoboken and we stepped once more on American soil. Our stay in Hoboken was short, and we were sent at once to Camp Merritt, New



Frank J. Cochran



Frederick E. Combs



Leslie D. Coffey



George Clark



Benjamin M. Clark



William P. Clark

Jersey, where the company demobilized and its members were formed into casual companies and distributed to home camps throughout the country where they were finally discharged from the service of the United States government and returned to civil life. The large proportion of the company was sent to Camp Lewis, Washington, under command of Captain Jackson.

Thus ended the life of Evacuation Hospital No. 15 in the world war. Its men today are scattered to every part of the country but that friendship formed in the camps remains and stretches from state to state where veterans of the world war have laid aside the sword and taken up the plowshare in the great work of peace.



Ebner C. Crady



Charles E. Crowley



Burl V. Craig



William O. Crider



Floyd G. Davidson



Dragutin M. Deliramich

HISTORY OF THE "NINETY NINE"

By

Pvt. O. H. Dickinson

It was in the hot and sultry days of July, 1917, when all the world seemed afire and all thoughts drifted to shady verandas and long cooling glasses that the long arm of the draft law stretched across the states from coast to coast and impartially drew together from all walks of life, regardless of class or occupation, a band of men to be used in that greatest of organizations, the American army.

Some of these men were assembled at Camp McArthur at Waco, Texas, then under construction, and at once began training.

To an experienced man of the army, this band must have presented an interesting picture, and it would seem hardly possible that these men, upon whom clothes fitted so badly and whose every movement bespoke strongly of individuality, could, in a few weeks, go through that transformation that distinguishes the "rookie" from the true soldier. Yet, as they were instructed and drilled day after day, week after week, it became apparent that with a few exceptions the change was evidently being accomplished. These exceptions were members of the fifth platoon or "awkward squad."

Of the first few weeks in camp quite a little could be said. Each man had broken home ties and left behind those more or less dear to him to take up the life of soldier.

One man in a letter home expressed himself in terms of disgust, saying: "The army is all wrong; they've taken away my clothes and given me a uniform; they've taken my bed and given me a cot; they've taken my name and given me a number; they've taken away my liberties and given me hell."

Those first days will never be forgotten. There was no idleness in camp. The young officers, resplendent in new uniforms and full of importance with their first commission gave instructions and shouted commands to the recruits and the recruits jumped to obey them. At the day's end men could be found all over the camp busy with paper and pencil, writing long letters home. In time, however, this homesickness wore off and every one became accustomed to the new life, and letters from home began to pour into the camp.

The good substantial meals, the daily exercises and the cold showers all began to make new men of the camp members.

And then one day the troops were given their rifles. These guns had been packed in grease to prevent rust and in that condition were issued to the men with instructions to clean them until not a spot of grease, dust or rust remained.

With the rifles came harder drilling and longer hikes but the previous training had hardened the men for this. Finally, when the manual of arms had been mastered and each individual knew the care and



Frederich A. Dardenne



John D. Dewald



John Doull



Tony DeLucia



Oscar H. Dickinson



Archie M. Dickson

parts of his rifle, the men were taken to the range for rifle practice. But before two shots were fired at the targets the telephone system became impaired and the troops returned to camp.

Following closely upon the rifle practice came an examination for overseas service.

The day of this overseas examination was marked by an amusing incident. While the examination was in progress a thunder storm arose. Men scattered to the tents and huddled together while the storm raged over the camp. The flap at the top of one tent had not been closed and rain was pouring into the tent in torrents. The occupants huddled together but were unable to escape a shower bath until a bugler volunteered to close the flap. Divesting himself of all his clothing he climbed to the top of the tent and undertook his task, not forgetting to hold his bugle in one hand and blow upon it while with the other hand he repaired the flap. As he was doing this bit of work the company commander hurried along the company street and shouted at the bugler arrayed in "September Morn" attire;

"What are you doing up there,"

"Blowing a bugle damit," was the hot retort of the tent repairer, not noticing who his questioner was.

"Come down from there at once," said the officer.

The bugler clambered down from his perch and saluted.

"Now you double time it to the mess hall and back again and toot your blasted bugle every step," the officer ordered.

The bugler obeyed, but he was never known to blow a bugle after that experience.

Finally came the day of the battalion drill, a day marked by the disgrace brought to the company by the fifth platoon, the members of which, when the command "battalion halt" was given, found themselves about twenty paces ahead of the battalion front.

But the disgrace was shortlived, for shortly afterward came the order to form medical units and men were transferred from infantry replacement companies B, C, H, K and L and from Camp McArthur base hospital into medical replacement unit 44, organized August 28 and quartered in Section K.

On Sunday, September 1 the unit received a partial issue of overseas clothing and the next day was moved to section A to await traveling orders. The little stay in Section A was enjoyed immensely. The days were getting cooler and there was little or no drill. A line of canteens known as the "board walk" furnished amusement and recreation.

At noon on Friday, September 5, the company fell in with barracks bags and after a two mile hike to the station they boarded a troop train bound for the east. Despite the secrecy with which all the troops were supposed to move there were several hundred assembled to bid the sol-



Edward V. Donahue



William W. Dyer



Gordon O. Drewry



Edwin E. Dunlap



Clyde Ebbert



Marius Eaton

diers goodby and God speed. The hospital band did itself proud with such appropriate selections as "Oh Johnny" and "Over There."

Hardly had the men become settled in the cars before the train pulled into Tyler, Texas, a city of about 10,000 people. At Tyler the Red Cross supplied the boys with loads of good things.

After a restless night the troops awoke the next morning as the train arrived at Texarkana, Texas. A kitchen car had been switched on to the train during the night and breakfast was served in the coaches.

The first days trip took the train through the cotton belt route of southern Arkansas, among the tall pines, rail fences and log cabins. At noon the company detrained and after a thirty minute hike through the streets of Pine Bluff, Ark., was served by the Red Cross with sandwiches and coffee. Few stops were made between Pine Bluff and Jonesborough which was reached at 11:15 p. m.

The second night passed like the first, with the men getting little sleep. About 4 a. m. we passed from Arkansas into Missouri, crossing the Mississippi river.

The next stop of any importance was at St. Louis, where the train arrived about noon on Sunday, September 7. Here the day coaches were abandoned for more comfortable Pullman cars. An hour or more was spent hiking through the streets of St. Louis, the troops marching between long lines of humanity that packed the sidewalks and crowded into open windows of buildings all along the line of march.

At sunset on Tuesday, September 10 the troops, tired from their long journey, detrained and marched with blanket rolls to Camp Merritt where they spent a few days before starting upon the voyage overseas.

The barracks at Camp Merritt were the cleanest and the beds the most comfortable the men had seen, and many were loathe to leave the place.

Finally, on Friday, September 13, after inspection had been made, equipment issued and the farewell letters were written to the folks back home, the men fell in line and marched with silence from the camp down to a ferry which took them to Hoboken where they boarded the transport "Pocahontas."

This was early in the morning and all day long troops crowded aboard the steamer and were sent to the holds below. For two days this continued, and then at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, September 15 the Pocahontas weighed anchor, steamed out to sea and took her place among the transports starting on their voyage across the Atlantic, which at that time was infested with enemy submarines.

As the convoy pushed their way out into the watery No-Man's Land troops crowded to the rails to catch their last glimpse of New York's sky line which rapidly faded as the craft picked up speed and



Sydney Elmore



William Espey



Leon Evanson



William J. Ettner



Sam Eisenberg



Joe Erickson

got farther and farther on its voyage.

Finally darkness fell, but no lights aboard ship were allowed, not even the glow of a cigarette being permitted. Although the vessel was only a few miles outside of New York harbor, every precaution was taken to ward off U-boats. Lookouts took their posts and watched throughout the night for any sign of an enemy submarine. There was considerable anxiety felt for the ship's safety during the voyage, as submarines infested every part of the Atlantic and one shot from a U-boat might have sent the Pochahontas with her 5000 men aboard to the bottom.

The second week out several of the men were taken ill with Spanish influenza and several deaths resulted. Very few escaped the disease, and when the boat put into the harbor of Brest on September 28 many were unable to march and were taken by ambulance directly to the hospital.

A heavy rain was falling when the troops debarked and it kept up continuously during the soldiers' week's stay in the French port. The barracks at Brest were being used as hospital wards and so the troops were forced to sleep in shelter tents. These were not as dry as they might have been and, consequently many more became ill.

On October 14, orders were received to move and the soldiers boarded a French train and went to St. Agnoye, arriving there four days later. A seven mile hike from St. Agnoye brought them to Thesze where a camp for the reclassification of all medical units was located. The place was officially known as a rest camp, but because of the continuous rains, the shortage of food and the scarcity of drinking water, the soldiers rechristened the place "Camp Misery" and by that name it was known throughout the war.

Nearly 5000 men were assembled here each day and as one organization was sent away it would be replaced by others just arrived from America.

Unit 44 was thrown into this human mill, examined and reclassified. When the officers completed their work only 80 of the 250 men in the company remained together. To this 80 twenty others were attached and the 100 men, under the name of Kousters 448, with neither commissioned nor non commissioned officers, rolled their packs, procured reserve rations and, with a lieutenant and a sergeant in charge, marched back to St. Agnoye where they boarded a train for the front.

Early in the morning of September 17 the train came to a halt within hearing of the big guns and only a short distance from the firing line as the roar of the "heavies" was intermingled with the spat spat of machine guns.

Cold, hungry and feeling disagreeable to the extreme, the soldiers emerged from their cramped quarters in the French box cars and made



Earl H. Eberhart



Lloyd Faulkner



George L. Ford



Albert R. Farley



Arthur L. Fortier



Benjamin F. Forrest

their way to the camp of Evacuation Hospital 15, of which organization they were to become a part.

On their arrival it was found that, instead of the 100 men sent from St. Agnoye, only 99 were in the group that presented themselves at the hospital. One, who had become ill with the mumps, had been removed from the train to avoid exposing his comrades.

As the most of these 99 non-descript soldiers had had little or no training as a medical unit, they were placed on outside work, being employed mostly as grave diggers, street cleaners, sanitary squads, etc. All the dirty work of the camp was left for them to do and they soon earned the nickname of the "dirty ninety nine."



Anthony J. Forster



John J. Fee



Edward Fournier



Robert J. Fitzgerald



Nicolo Frasgallo



Amzi B. Fowler

VERDUN, THE DEFENDER OF FRANCE.

By

Pvt. Amos E. Taylor

In the opening days of 1916 Verdun differed little from those other towns of eastern France which, by reason of their geographical position, had been appointed watch dogs of a menaced nation. Prior to that year, the second of the World War, its military barracks and citadels were holding about 20,000 French soldiers who, together with those concentrated in camps and "casernes" of similar fortresses near the Alsatian frontier, comprised a mighty element of the regular French army. The walls of Verdun, similar in construction to those of Belfort, Epinal, and Toul, obviously gave the frontier city a peculiar significance. Its strategic position in a bend of the Meuse river and its fortifications had always given emphasis to Verdun's historical importance.

Before the war, history had not left Verdun unrecorded. To the "green hill" of Celtic settlement, which the Roman invaders found during the early days of imperial expansion, they appropriately gave the name "Verdun." Since the first days of the Roman Empire there centered around Verdun events which shaped and reshaped the map of Europe. Here, in 843, the three grandsons of Charlemagne signed the famous treaty by which the Frankish Empire was divided among them. Ever since the westward sweep of the Goths in the fifth century, Verdun has been within areas of some of the world's greatest battlefields. The early crusading movements left no unimportant effects upon this section of present-day France. Verdun was the birthplace and home of Colonel Chevert who became famous by his strategic capture of Prague in 1741. In 1870 the town shared in French history when the inhabitants, by a remarkable defense, aided in holding the German invaders without the walls for two days. With a past of proud achievement and of honorable history and destined to be the sacred spot where the fate of civilization was to be decided, Verdun stood, perhaps unprepared, but determined and firm to check the new invader. The invader, Pan-German and ultra-militaristic, came in 1916 but Verdun, true to its vow, held him. He did not pass.

In 1870-71 the Germans defeated the French with comparatively little effort. They reached Paris and there held their victorious imperial armies until the French people had paid an indemnity of \$1,000,000,000. This entire amount was held later in the German war chest as an "emergency fund." Eighteen years after the occupation of Paris, William the Second, who has since gained world-wide notoriety, became the master of 50,000,000 Germans. These subjects he and his royal associates began to train in accordance with the philosophy of Treitschke and von Bernhardi, both of whom insisted that the German is a superman and has a legitimate right to conquer the world. The Pan-Germans applauded and immediately the German Emperor



James R. Flowers



Lytle G. Gaither



Clarence G. George



Harold S. Gallery



James Gardiner



Frank J. Gerber

set out on a policy of "Welt-politik" by which the Vaterland was to experience at the end of 20 or 30 years a growth so sudden as that of a mushroom over night. The huge military preparations of Germany naturally concerned and alarmed France. Her frontier was in danger and had to be strengthened. As a result of their experiences of '70 and '71 and on account of the rapidly developing war machine in the plains of northern Germany, the French strengthened Verdun, Epinal, Toul, and Belfort, and in addition established strong military posts along this line of fortified towns. The French government prepared to defend the frontier from Belgium to Switzerland. The French people never forgot the garbled phrases of the Ems dispatch which brought on the Franco-Prussian War. They were not indifferent to the evidences that, in the secret chambers of the Royal Palace of Potsdam, there lay plans by which the Prussian machine was to sweep over the eastern hemisphere. In fact, the western hemisphere was shown not to be immune to German lust of conquest according to exposures made during the war.

In 1914 the military experts of Germany agreed that the French line of forts had become so formidable that the Krupp guns could not smash them. They also agreed that through Belgium lay the only accessible path to the French capital. Anything is right—according to the German teachers—if it is necessary for German victory; consequently, Belgian neutrality need not be respected. The German hordes madly pushed through Belgium. After a year's fighting the French capital was still free of the Kaiser's "superman." Hindenburg and the Crown Prince informed the German people, already misinformed, that various happenings incident to the routine of war necessitated a halt. Why the halt became a retreat remained obscure. William affixed his official stamp of approval and swore that the statement of the two "gentlemen" was correct and further assured the people back home that an easier way to take Paris had just been discovered.

Early in 1916, while the French military leaders were left to wonder where the "kultured" autocrats across the line were planning to pass into France, the enemy was massing together an immense force ready to strike. The French were obliged to keep their troops scattered along the entire boundary, not far to the rear of the forts. Berlin had selected Verdun as the point of attack. With the flower of the Prussian armies, the Crown Prince's Guards, assembling on the plains of Lorraine and the French troops covering extensive territory in order to have no section of the boundary unprotected, Verdun was awaiting the initial operations of the war's greatest battle.

The Germans opened the bombardment on February 21st from the Carrieres de Rouvres, about sixteen miles east of the town. On this same day the Crown Prince began his advance towards the Meuse and the day virtually marks the beginning of the Battle of Verdun. Five German army corps took part in the opening engagements. These engagements were in the nature of artillery attacks. The principal



Ft. Doumont—One of the “keys” to Verdun.
Photo by McMurrin.



Aeroplane photo of Verdun, showing fortifications.

enemy pressure against the French positions came from the plains between Meuse and Woivre and was in the direction of Regneville. The move in the direction of Verdun was to follow.

When the bombardment commenced, the French had but a fractional part of their troops in the neighborhood of Verdun. Had the German armies at once advanced against the town, Verdun history of 1870 might have repeated itself. Instead of making an immediate attack they prepared for a long siege. While they were demolishing the town by distant shell fire they were arming their opponents with that moral resistance which is invincible. During this short time, while buildings were crumbling in ruins, the French were rushing thousands to the scene of impending battle. Day and night the soldiers of the tri-color were streaming to Verdun, many columns of defenders coming in a straight line across fields and through woods. At a point between Glorieux and Regret the troops collected upon arrival and by night passed through the city to the hills east of Verdun.

While both sides were making extensive preparations east of Verdun the German right wing was constantly advancing. After the artillery engagement of the 21st the Germans had succeeded in entering some of the French first line trenches. During the two succeeding days the Crown Prince's right wing passed along the Meuse and at Haumont turned back the French left. In addition, the French were compelled to give up the Caures wood. In fact, the entire line of resistance up to Herbebois had to fall back. Late in the afternoon of the 23rd the Germans took Hill 344 and by night the French had evacuated Beaumont.

On the 24th, after three days of fighting, the center of German pressure began to move southward. Although the day was not marked by any decisive engagements, its psychological significance was great. The French knew that soon the enemy would strike at the heart of their defense. All affirmed that the blow would be the most dynamic Prussianism could deliver. Should Forts Vaux and Douaumont fall Verdun would likely topple. Were this mighty defense to give way the last obstruction to Bar-le-Duc would be cleared and thus the door to the French capital would stand open. Every Frenchman knew that the German Emperor and his "war connoisseurs" were looking at Paris through this line of objectives. The "poilu" had reason to feel assured that in potsdam chambers, in conference with a Napoleonic son and the corpulent Hindenburg, Emperor William had long before prepared plans to follow this route to Paris. The imperial "Zeitung" assured the Junkers that the French national holiday celebration on July 14th, would be nothing less than a reception in Paris for German soldiers. Not unlike other announcements it was later cancelled in the obituary columns of all German papers. The French had held the enemy under most trying circumstances. The events of the next few months challenged German boasts and disproved German prophecies.

The French vowed that never again shall the "Allemands" hold Paris as they did in 1870. The glaring boasts of Berlin strengthened



John German



Oliver P. Gladson



Dorsey D. Goodson



Rett Gillis



Isaac W. Goodwin



Lloyd C. Grover

them in their resolutions. On the morning of the 24th news reached the French troops that the armies in Lorraine were preparing for a terrific drive. Orders were immediately given them to hold at all costs. The "Ils ne passeront pas" of the French soldier became a solemn pledge. Not to translate the oath into meaning was sacrilege. This kind of French asset proved a defense against which the philosophy of Treitschke—in which the German soldiery had been baptized—could not sustain itself. Reinforcements arrived and additional French troops took up a position on Pepper Hill on the right of Bezonvaux. Both sides had assumed definite positions by night.

On the morning of the 25th the Germans opened with a strong attack. They drove back the right wing of the French troops to Douaumont. After a desperate struggle two German infantry regiments and a battalion of riflemen rushed into the ruins of the fort. During the entire day the fighting between Douaumont and Louvemont was terrific. The Germans made slight gains along the whole front which, at the end of a day's fighting, extended from Pepper Hill on the north through Louvemont to Douaumont. The extreme French right wing fell back towards the Haute-de-Meuse.

On the 26th, early in the morning, the French successfully launched five counter-attacks against the enemy now occupying Fort Douaumont. After they had carried the front beyond the fort, the French kept the enemy garrison locked up so closely that the latter's efforts on the following day to enlarge the position of Douaumont failed completely. The village of Douaumont changed hands twice this day and was held by the French when the month ended.

On March 3rd the Germans attacked Vaux, a village a short distance southeast of Douaumont. The next day there was continuous fighting for the possession of Douaumont. With the approaches of the village in French hands there was little activity on the 5th. On the 6th Forges and Regneville fell to the Germans. These successes of the ag-



"No Man's Land" between Ft. Vaux and Ft. Duomont.
Photo by McMurrin.



John N. Gustafson



William Gosciminski



Shelton Greene



Jessie E. Hailey



G. J. Hammerschmith



James T. Hankins

gressors were followed the next day by their capture of Hill 265, of Crow's Wood, and of Fresnes. The second of these last-named positions became French again in less than twenty-four hours and remained so until the 10th when the Germans retook part of it. In the meantime the German troops had won back the redoubt of Hardaumont.

On the 11th the Germans continued successful when they made progress on the slopes of Fort Vaux. Part of the town of Vaux fell into their possession on this day. About four days followed with very little fighting. On the 16th the German right wing made a strong attack against the hills of the Dead Man. These are a group of hills northeast of Verdun, long ago named "Mort Homme" by the French and commonly known to the American soldier as Dead Man's Hill. Here the Germans were repulsed. Their advance on the first month had taken them from one end of a 90-degree arc to the other. By the new attack another angle was to be added to the Berlin-proposed circle around Verdun.

There were now two distinct centers of activity. The forts east of Verdun had held out against strong enemy pressure but some of the heavy engagements of the battle could naturally be expected to take place around Forts Vaux and Douaumont. The German right wing had reached a point practically on the opposite side of Verdun. At this time the French positions west of the town had not yet received much opposition. The Mort Homme was soon to become truly a Dead Man's Hill.

On March 18th the Germans attacked near Vaux but met with stiff resistance. Two days later they took the offensive at the opposite end of the line and there made some gains in the wood of Malancourt. During rather severe fighting the next two days the French regained part of the same wood and also retook the hill of Haucourt. After a week's pause, fighting was resumed, chiefly with slight French successes. On the last day of March the French evacuated Malancourt, now in ruins, but pushed back the enemy from some parts of his first lines on Dead Man where he had gained a firm footing.

Not unlike von Hindenburg's proposed plan to enter Paris on April 1, 1918, the German troops were to open a triumphal march through Vaux on that same day of this year of the Verdun battle. On the evening of April 1st the Crown Prince's "martial satellites" were holding part of the village. It was indeed a hoax for in less than two days the town had again passed to the French. During the first days of April the Germans entered the Caillette wood and made some progress north of this wood. On the 6th they entered the village of Haucourt. The remainder of April was spent by both sides in a series of attacks and counter-attacks during which the Germans gained a hold on some of the trenches on the slopes of Dead Man, only to lose them a day or two later. On the last day of the month the French seized a trench north of the Dead Man and another north of Cumieres. This was practically the only French offensive for the entire month.



Leland P. Haggard



Albert Hatcher



Amos E. Hand



Arthur M. Hansen



John T. Hansford



Sam O. Hanson

On May 1st the Germans attempted to capture the trenches north of Cumieres but failed. Two days of extensive operations followed which the French captured 500 yards of trenches southeast of Fort Douaumont and the positions northeast of the Dead Man. After five more days of fighting the Germans entered a trench east of Hill 304 and made an advance between the Haudemont wood and Fort Douaumont. Near the latter they captured some of the first-line trenches but lost them in another day's time.

On May 10th the French made some gains on the slopes of Dead Man and on the following day repulsed the enemy in an attack west of Vaux and in one at Fort Douaumont. A third attack failed this same day at Dead Man. On the 13th further defeats at the hands of the French followed at the fort, at Thiaumont, and at Hill 304.

For five days the Crown Prince's officers directed their men in mad dashes against Hill 304 until, after many attempts, they succeeded in taking the hill. Simultaneously they moved against the wood near Avocourt. On May 18th the French lost both places. The Germans continued to gain the next day but were thrown back on the 20th. On the 21st they added some more trenches on Dead Man but the French held the quarries of Haudremont.

After successive German gains of two weeks the French positions stood greatly endangered. The fate of Verdun itself seemed in the balance. The French, realizing the necessity of immediate aggressive action, launched a violent counter-offensive along the entire semicircular front, directed especially against the principal enemy positions. May 22nd was the day of attack. The French made slight gains. Among them was the recapture of an important piece of ground on Dead Man. On the right bank of the Meuse they took over a mile of trenches and occupied practically the whole of Fort Douaumont. The fighting now became terrific. On the 24th the Germans regained the ruins of the last-named fort and entered the village of Cumieres which they held only three days. The month ended with the French advance elements falling back to the south of the road from Bethincourt to Cumieres.

On the first day of June the French were obliged to surrender their first line trenches between the village of Vaux and the fort of Douaumont. The following day the Germans entered the Caillette wood from the south and partly occupied the village of Damloup. A third day's fighting found the fort of Vaux threatened; in fact, in the evening the enemy entered the moat of the fort. The fighting continued a fourth day with slight German successes.

By June 7th every connection of Verdun with Fort Vaux was stopped on account of the bombardment. The Germans were storming the fort from all sides. Within the walls was Commandant Reynal with thirteen men and two machine guns. Surrounding were 100,000 men concentrating their efforts on the fort. For six days the fort had been resisting the pressure in a most remarkable manner. Finally, exhausted from lack of food, inability to secure drinking water because enemy shells had broken the pipes of supply, and with little ammunition left,



Henry F. Hain



Charles A. Hammond



Charles P. Harshman



George D. Hammond



Otis G. Hastings



Isaac N. Harvey

Commandant Reynal was forced to surrender Fort Vaux to the Germans. He and his men were taken prisoners. So heroically did the Commandant repel the enemy at various times and hold the fort during a week's severe fighting that, according to Bavarian newspapers of later dates, the German Emperor personally directed that the French officer be allowed to retain possession of his "sabre" when taken prisoner. The announcement stated further that Commandant Reynal had been the first enemy officer who, when taken prisoner, was shown respect for valor even by German military authorities.

Fort Vaux fell on June 7th at six o'clock in the evening. That same night both sides met in a hand-to-hand knife battle. It was a final attempt by the French to drive the offender from Fort Vaux. During this bloody night encounter the hillsides around the fort were drenched with blood actually running in streams. The handful of French survivors speak of the fight with mingled feelings of satisfaction, pride, and sorrow. The knife battle of more than an hour, the German liquid fire which burned alive whole French regiments, the layers of dead and wounded, across which both sides charged during the entire night by the light of the gun flashes not a great distance away,—all seemed to unite the chambers of hell itself around the moats of the fort. Some of the French infantry regiments lost nearly every man. In the 167th all but 57 were among the killed, severely wounded, or missing. Those who survived agree in statement that the dead lay so thick that it was impossible to count them.



Night firing on the Verdun front.
Drawing by Sgt. Picken.



Ernest B. Hartleroad



Jeff Hardin



James F. Hatcher



George D. Hardy



John R. Harris



Clarence G. Haugen

The French had now lost their two hopes of defense, Fort Douaumont and Fort Vaux. The Germans were hopeful and confident. Under encouraging conditions they continued an easy advance for another week. On the 12th the Crown Prince's forces smashed heavily against the French positions north of the fortifications of Thiaumont. The opposition now stiffened. The French, after reinforcements, prepared for another desperate drive to push the enemy out of recently acquired territory. On June 15th and 16th they charged along the entire front. At Dead Man, with shouts of "Ils ne passeront pas," they made an open dash against and captured the trenches of a half-mile front. On the 18th another attack threw back the invaders up to Thiaumont. On the 21st the French gained at various points from Dead Man to the south of Fort Vaux. Some of these gains were only temporary, for on the 23rd the Germans retook Thiaumont. During the last week of June the French again made gains and on the 30th they recaptured Thiaumont.

July opened with most of the activity centered about Thiaumont. On the first day of the month the redoubt passed from one to the other, finally to remain a French possession. On the 2nd a few points on Dead Man underwent the same changes. The third day recorded similar operations at Damloup, the French again taking a permanent hold on the town late in the day.

On July 4th, while far-off America was celebrating her national birthday and paying little attention to the struggles on the Meuse hills, the Germans took Thiaumont for the fourth time. Exactly one week later they took the battery of Damloup and a section of the Chenois wood. With the taking of the battery they again lost Thiaumont and were being hard pressed in the Fleury sector.

During the latter half of July the Germans met with many reverses. On the 22nd they failed utterly in an attack south of Damloup. On the 29th they met with disaster near Thiaumont and on the 31st they suffered again when the French made appreciable gains southwest of Fleury. At the close of the month the French had strengthened their positions. They were now hopeful of holding all gained ground.

During the early part of August the Germans made several successful moves but at the most important points along the line the French continued to advance. On the 2nd the Crown Prince's forces made encouraging gains in the woods of Vaux-Chapitre and at Chenois, but were repulsed south of Thiaumont. On the following day they met with defeat in an encounter near Fleury.

On August 4th the Germans made a violent artillery attack on the French positions in the vicinity of Thiaumont. During the early part of the day the French were compelled to evacuate some of their most important positions. The next day passed with continued attacks against the work of Thiaumont. From this time until the end of the month the fighting resolved itself into a game in which towns and fortifications passed back and forth without special import. The German successes had practically ended. The Prussian no longer occupied the



Robert L. Herndon



Emmet L. Herndon



Aldro G. Hewitt



Charles A. Heckenberg



Lee Heublein



Wilfred Hill

crest of the wave of decision. During August they gradually receded to the wave line and, as later events showed, rapidly descended towards the trough, the abyss of decisive defeat. This final decline forms the last chapter in the history of the battle.

That the tide had turned became evident early in September. On the 3rd the French advanced east of Fleury and took 300 prisoners. The following day netted them 500 more at the same place. On the 6th and 7th German attacks failed. The French then took the offensive and took a mile of trenches along the front of Vaux-Chapitre. On the 9th the French compelled the enemy to make a further contribution of 200 to the prisoners' roll. A week later the Germans commenced to lose ground in the Dead Man region. On the 21st a line of trenches near Thiaumont passed to the French. On the 28th General Petain's forces drove back a strong attack on the front from Fleury to Thiaumont.

During October the French continued with success. Their advances culminated in a brilliant victory on the 25th. They took 4500 prisoners, repulsed the enemy on the left beyond Thiaumont, retook both the village and fort of Douaumont, and reached the village of Vaux and the battery of Damloup.

The German armies met their final disaster on the night of November 2-3, when Fort Vaux passed back to the French. At the same time the whole circle of forts was completely recovered. With the restoration of these strongholds to the French there faded away the last thread of German hope that Verdun would fall and pave the way to Paris. At Fort Vaux, where Commandant Reynal was awarded the "honours de la guerre," militarism was sent staggering that night towards an ignominious grave where, two years later, America participated in the final ceremonies.

The fall of Fort Vaux virtually marks the end of the Battle of Verdun. For nine months the struggle had continued. During the greater part of this time the balance of victory had been swinging from one side to the other. The Prussian eagle's second attempted flight to Paris had decisively failed. Emperor Bill, as at the Marne, paid his "Gott" an enormous price and got only intermittent hopes and numberless interrogations in return. Out of 800,000 men consumed in the 300 days of war, Germany contributed over half only to satisfy the personal ambitious of a deluded and insane ruler.

The greater military machine of all times had failed in its purpose. The defeat of Verdun was a great disappointment to the Pan-Germans. Their two well-planned attempts to end the war by a German victory on the Western Front resulted in complete defeat. In each case the early contests ended favorably to the imperial armies but after these successes the closing days found the Germans in retreat. Both defeats were so decisive that not even the optimistic Hindenburg ventured on another drive for the occupation of Paris.

Germany's man power, by the end of 1916, had become weakened considerably. Her invasions of Belgium and of eastern France brought only ultimate disaster. The German war lords lost hope of gaining a



Orville O. Hiestand



Pearly Hill



Theodore J. Hobein



Allen H. Hight



Joseph P. Hirt



Raymond A. Hoffman

decision on land and began to polish their two remaining weapons of destruction, the submarine and the Zimmerman scheme of diplomacy. Both of these tools of the Junkers and militarists had been instrumental in openly insulting the honor of nations. With the aid of a miniature ocean, filled with toy submarines and imaginary transports hidden under the covers of his office desk, von Tirpitz promised to discover a way to clear the Atlantic. Soon after the Verdun conflict came to an end and he announced the findings of his experiment to His Majesty, the Kaiser. The latter agreed that the whiskered naval chief's plan was excellent and as a remuneration gave von Tirpitz the hundredth congratulatory expression for the torpedoing of the *Lusitania*. The Emperor then informed Ambassador Gerard that "if America fights against Germany the fatherland will not stand for any nonsense from the United States after the war." The early part of 1917 found the United States in the war. The Teuton submersible was greatly responsible.

While von Tirpitz and his subordinates were planning to clean the high seas, von Hertling was starting out on a project which, in less than a year, resulted in the consummation of a peace deal by which Russia moved blindly into a helpless state of subjection and chaos. Rendered politically insane by Pan-Germania, a characteristic German mental disorder, the German representatives at Brest-Litovsk took full advantage of Russia's unsettled condition. With this same kind of diplomacy the Roumanians were forced into a state of submission. The teachings of Bernhardi were literally translated into deeds.

The criminal acts on the high seas and the insidious processes in secret council chambers proved a boomerang in Germany's own hands. Taking it for granted that the submarine could destroy all commerce and prevent foreign troops from crossing the Atlantic, the German masters, with little reluctance, saw the United States added to their long list of allied opponents. The "sub" failed. As a result of this failure the names of Chateau-Thierry, Argonne, St. Mihiel, and Sedan have been added to the pages of American history. At the very edge of the battleground of 1916 the Americans added their final triumph in November 1918. Here, where the French gave militarism its greatest jolt and thwarted Germany's aim at world dominion, the American armies helped to deliver the mortal blow two years later. Here the Americans assured the German people that, unless the latter rid themselves of the sponsors of militarism, their "fatherland" must suffer the pressure of arms until rendered helpless.

The effect upon France was vastly different. Her cause, her sacrifices, her sufferings, and her courage were winning the sympathies of the world—except that of the Central Powers—while Germany was making enemies through murder and destruction. France made friends among nationalities by devotion to the ideals and principles of her national constitution,—liberty, equality, and fraternity. The French graves on the hills surrounding Verdun symbolize the attributes that cemented France and her allies together as common foes of Germany.



Typical view of devastated Verdun.
Photo by McMurrin.



A typical shelled town in France—Photo taken from aeroplane.

Why did the French succeed in holding Verdun? They were successful for the same reason that they were able to save Paris in the fight at the Marne. There arose a great leader able to coordinate the military strength and the moral resistance of a mass of men into an unconquerable whole. At the Marne Marshall Joffre, by an act of military strategy, used von Kluck's army as a wedge with which he cut the rest of the German lines in two. At Verdun General Petain (now Marshall Petain) answered to the sudden call of General Castelnau, the commanding officer of the Verdun forces. Petain arrived a day ahead of his troops encamped at that time in the environs of Beauvais. He studied the situation carefully. He paid special attention to the problem of resisting the Germans with the least possible loss. He established means of keeping his men as secure as possible while they were making the strongest possible defense. He did not minimize the importance of making the men feel a great responsibility for each other. Unity of action, coupled with effective plans for maintaining secrecy regarding the number of guns in position, resulted in a surprise that overwhelmed the Germans during the most critical stages of the battle. Confidence proved a tremendous asset, for the French had no fear of the outcome as soon as Petain was in supreme command.

General Petain never entertained the spirit of overconfidence. Not until May 1st did he give out the statement that "the German attack need no longer to be feared and from now on *"ils ne passeront pas,"* they shall not pass." Even though Fort Vaux fell the French never lost confidence in their leader and later they retook the fort.

What future historians will say about Verdun is, perhaps, still a matter of conjecture. That it was one of the decisive battles of the war is not to be disputed. If the Battle of the Marne is given the greater prominence because there the Germans were driven almost from the very gates of Paris, Verdun, nevertheless, remains the more bloody of the two fights. Whatever may arise from the ruins shall detract nothing from the significance of the ideals for which France fought here. Bones and skulls lying exposed in no small numbers, thousands of small wooden crosses and the shell craters, unlimited in number, to-day tell the story of Verdun. To the observer these wastes and desolate areas speak, in silent tones, of sacrifice and of devotion. To the world they are heralding the prophecies of a new civilization.



Kent Honin



Richard J. Howard



Albert J. Hoskin



Arthur L. Horsch



Clarence E. Horton



James J. Houfek

PERSONNEL

OFFICERS

WILSON, JAMES A., Lt. Col., Regular Army, Commanding Officer, home address 408 Emmet, Ypsilanti, Michigan. Entered military service October 1908. Served at Philippine Islands, Ft. Clark, Texas, Del Rio, Texas, Ft. Slocum, New York, and Ft. Thomas, Ky. Assigned as Commanding Officer Evac. Hosp. No. 15, Feb. 12, 1918. Arrived at MOTC Ft. Riley, Kansas, to organize his command Feb. 18, 1918. Organized the company on March 21, 1918. Transferred May 12, 1919, to HQ. 3rd Army.

WERLICH, RICHARD E., Captain, Regular Army, Adjutant, home address 2010 Howe Street, Chicago, Illinois. Served with Wisconsin National Guards from 1908 to 1911. Entered military service June 15, 1917. Trained at MOTC Ft. Riley, Kansas, for two months. Assistant Adjutant MOTC Ft. Riley, Kansas, for 7 months. Assigned to Evac. Hosp. No. 15 and joined date of organization, March 21, 1918. Transferred May 12, 1919, to HQ. 3rd Army.

DRENNEN, WESLEY E., Major, MRC, Surgical Chief, home address 3221 Glenn Ave., Birmingham, Alabama. Entered military service February 13, 1918. Served at General Hospital No. 1, New York, N. Y. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15 at Camp Lee, Va., August 18, 1918. Transferred to Evacuation Hospital No. 7, October 17, 1918.

GUTHRIE, J. BIRNEY, Major, MRC, Medical Chief, home address 1628 State St., New Orleans, Louisiana. Entered service September 20, 1917. Served at Camp Beauregard. Joined Evacuation Hospital No. 15 at Camp Lee, Va., July 10, 1918. On Detached Service with American Red Cross Hospital No. 110 from October 2, 1918, to February 23, 1919, when he was transferred to 1st Replacement Depot, St. Aignan for return to United States.

FRIEDMAN, JOSEPH C., Major, MRC, Medical Chief, home address 5017 Blackstone Ave., Chicago, Illinois. Entered military service February 19, 1918. Joined Evacuation Hospital No. 15 at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse February 17, 1919.

CORBUS, BURTON R., Major, MRC, Medical Chief, home address Metz Bldg., Grand Rapids, Michigan. Entered military service July 15, 1918. Served at Camp Dodge, Iowa, until Aug. 25, 1918, then assigned to Evac. Hosp. No. 34 and came overseas with them, arriving in France Nov. 22, 1918. Joined Evac. Hospital No. 15 February 9, 1919. Transferred to Base Hosp. 32.

RICE, GEORGE D., Major, MRC, Surgical Chief, home address unknown. Joined E. H. 15 at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse from Evac. Hosp. No. 6, October 18, 1918. Returned to Evac. Hosp. No. 6, November 16, 1918.

BEESON, JOHN P., Major, MRC, Surgical Chief, home address, Kansas City, Mo. Entered service June 26, 1917. Served 30 U. S. Inf., Eagle Pass, Tex., Post Surgeon Ft. Thomas, Tex., Base Hospital No. 1,



Edward Hoff



Fred H. Huff



Egbert Isbell



Frank Z. Hyde



William A. Hoyes



William M. Irons

Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Division Orthopedist Camp, Doniphan, Okla., New York Orthopedic Hospital, London Military Hospital. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15 July 15, 1918. Ordered detached service to England July 23. Re-joined this company April 4, 1919.

CLAY, THOMAS A., Major, MRC, Surgeon, Surgical Chief, home address, 351 Totona Ave., Paterson, New Jersey. Entered military service September 10, 1917. Served at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., University of Pennsylvania, Camp Dix, New Jersey. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15, at Camp Lee, Va., June 17, 1918.

RIMMERMAN, ABRAHAM B., Major, MRC, Medical, Chief, home address, 1003 2nd Ave., Rock Island, Illinois. Entered military service December 17, 1917. Served at MOTC and Base Hospital, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Assigned to and joined Evacuation Hospital No. 15 when it was organized Mar. 21, 1918.

GRIGSBY, GUY P., Captain, MRC, Surgeon, home address, Penden-
nis Club, Louisville, Kentucky. Entered military service January 10, 1918. Served at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., and at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15, at Camp Lee, Va., June 17, 1918. Transferred to 1st Replacement Depot, St. Aignan, for return to United States and discharge March 30, 1919.

BELYEA, JAMES A., Captain, MRC, Psychiatry, home address, 2102 Cherry St., Toledo, Ohio. Entered military service May 22, 1917. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15 at Camp Lee, Va., June 17, 1918. Transferred to Base Hospital No. 117, October 27, 1918.

FROST, JOHN G., Captain, MRC, Surgeon, home address, 6148 So. Sangamon Street, Chicago, Ill. Entered military service Dec. 15, 1917. Served at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., and Camp Devens, Mass. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15 at Camp Lee, Va., June 18, 1918.

IRBY, MORELAND R., Captain, MRC, Medical, home address, Lan-
kin, North Dakota. Reported for active duty to Evacuation Hospital No. 15 at Camp Lee, Va., on June 22, 1918. No previous service.

KING, PARKS McC., Captain, MRC, Medical, home address, Char-
lotte, North Carolina. Called into active service July 2, 1918, on which date he reported to Evacuation Hospital No. 15 for duty. Veteran of the Spanish American War. Transferred sick to SOS Hospital October 24, 1918, and returned to U. S. and discharged soon after.

INGE, FRANCIS M., Captain, MRC, Surgeon, home address, 934 Government Street, Mobile, Alabama. Entered Military service

. Served at Camp Greenleaf, Ga. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15 at Camp Lee, Virginia, June 17, 1918. Transferred to SOS Hospital January 2, 1919, and returned to U. S. and discharged soon after.

MOUSER, HAROLD K., Captain, MRC, Surgeon, home address, 719 E. Church Street, Marion, Ohio. Entered military service Oct. 4, 1917. Served at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., and Base Hospital, Camp Lee, Va. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15 at Camp Lee, Va., July 23, 1918.

CHRISTENSEN, JOHN R., Captain, MRC, Roentgenologist, home address, Eagle Grove, Iowa. Entered military service December 26,



Carol Jasper



Tony Jacob



Alex Johnson



Athol A. Jordan



Carl R. Jeppson



Eldon Johnson

1917. Trained at MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15 at Camp Lee, Virginia, June 17, 1918.

SCHERMERHORN, L. J., Captain, MRC, Laboratory, home address, Granville, Michigan. Entered military service August 24, 1917. Served with Field Hospital No. 32, Base Hospital, Camp Fremont, California, and Rockefeller Institute, New York. Joined Evac. Hospital No. 15 at Camp Lee, Va., June 11, 1918.

HALL, SNOWDEN K., Captain, MRC, Surgeon, home address, Homoeopathic Hospital, Pittsburg, Pa. Entered military service August 8, 1917. Served at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15 at Camp Lee, Va., June 17, 1918.

WILKINSON, BOYD E., Captain, MRC, Roentgenologist, home address, Corner 8th and Shamokin Streets, Trevorton, Pa. Entered military service November 15, 1917. Attended Cornell School of Military Roentgenology at New York until March, 1918. Served at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., until June, 1918. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15 at Camp Lee, Va., June 17, 1918.

DILLON WILLIAM J., Captain, MRC, Surgeon, home address, 83 Church St., Chicopee Falls, Mass. Entered military service November 15, 1917. Served at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., Camp Devens, Mass., Orono, Maine. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15 at Camp Lee, Va.

CHAPMAN, BYRON E., Captain, MRC, Medical, home address, Bridge Street, Broadalbin, New York. Entered military service March 3, 1918. Served at Camp Greenleaf, Ga. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15 at Camp Lee, Virginia, June 17, 1918.

LOVEJOY, JAMES L., Captain, MRC, Medical, home address, Manchester Depot, Vermont. Entered military service March 25, 1918. Served at Camp Greenleaf, Ga. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15 at Camp Lee, Virginia, June 17, 1918.

JACKSON, ANDREW J., Captain, MRC, Detachment Commander, Surgeon, home address, 502 So. Main St., Fall River, Mass. Entered military service March 30, 1918. Served at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and Base Hospital, Camp Upton, N. Y. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15 at Camp Lee, Va., June 30, 1918.

O'HARA, WARREN T., Captain, MRC, Medical, home address, Ebensburg, Pa. Entered military service April 1, 1918. Served at U. S. General Hospital No. 1, New York, N. Y. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15 at Camp Lee, Va., June 14, 1918.

SEVERSON, JAMES M., Captain, MRC, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, home address, Reerfield, Wisconsin. Entered military service July 5, 1918. On duty at Camp Surgeon's Office, Camp Lee, Virginia, until August 1, 1918, when he joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15.

HUBBARD, JAMES E., Captain, MRC, Receiving Officer, home address, Hinton, West Virginia. Entered military service July 4, 1918. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15 at Camp Lee, Virginia, that date.

WEIGEN, ANDERS J., Captain, MRC, Medical, home address, 4049 Leclair Ave., Chicago, Illinois, care of (S. H. Follo). Entered military service April 22, 1918. Served at Camp Dodge, Iowa, until August 20,



Ralph H. Johnson



Ryce Jones



William Jolley



John A. Johnson



Howard E. Jones



Ernest R. Keeton

1918. Camp Sheridan, Alabama, until Nov. 1, 1918. Arrived in France Nov. 22, 1918, with Evac. Hosp. No. 34. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15 at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse, February 8, 1919. Transferred to Hq. 6th Division, Aecey Sur Ource, Cot d' Or.

SHIPMAN, FRANK E., 1st Lieut., MRC, Ward Surgeon, home address, 207 Chestnut St., Paris, Illinois. Entered military service September 12, 1917. Served at Ft. Benjamin, Harrison, Ind., Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass., and Base Hospital, Camp Devens, Mass. Joined Evac. Hospital No. 15 at Camp Lee, Va., June 20, 1918. Transferred to 804th Pioneer Infantry, February 20, 1919.

McGOLDRICK, JOSEPH L., 1st Lieut., MRC, Medical, home address, 95 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Entered military service (not given). Served at U. S. General Hospital No. 1, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., and Base Hospital, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15 at Camp Lee, Va., June 17, 1918. Transferred to Chateau Thierry, Ainsé, A. P. M.

TRAXLER, PAUL S., 1st Lieut., MRC, Medical, home address, Chicago, Illinois. Entered military service January 15, 1918. Served at MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, and Base Hospital, Camp Gordon, Ga. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15 at Camp Lee, Va., June 20, 1918. Transferred to 803rd Pioneer Infantry, March 5, 1919.

McCROSSIN, WILLIAM P., Jr., 1st Lieut., MRC, Surgeon, home address, 1824 12th Ave. So., Birmingham, Alabama. Entered military service March 14, 1918. Served at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., Rockefeller Institute, N. Y., Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., and Ft. McPherson, Ga. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15 at Camp Lee, Va., June 17, 1918. Transferred to Citizenship Department, Army Educational Commission May 2, 1919.

OSORIO, VASCO ERIC M., 1st Lieut., MRC, Surgeon, home address, 4002 Dille Ave. S., Cleveland, Ohio. Entered military service July 1, 1918. Served at Camp Greenleaf, Ga. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15 at Camp Lee, Va., August 5, 1918. Transferred to Hq. 1st Division, Montabaur, Germany.

LANGDON, ROY L., 1st Lieut., MRC, Evacuating Officer, home address, 529 E. Chelton Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Entered military service July 1, 1918. Served at Camp Greenleaf, Ga. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15 at Camp Lee, Va., August 5, 1918. Transferred to Hq. 1st Division, Montabaur, Germany.

BARKER, HAMPTON M., 1st Lieut., MRC, Receiving Officer, home address, Flintstone, Georgia. Served 3 year term in Med. Dept., U. S. A. as enlisted man from 1902-5. Entered active service March 25, 1918. Trained at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., Rockefeller Institute, and Base Hospital, Camp Dix, New Jersey. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15 at Camp Lee, Virginia, August 19, 1918.

BERRY, CHARLES L., 1st Lieut., DRC, Dentist, home address, Drumright, Oklahoma or Adairsville, Georgia. Entered military service May 27, 1918. Served at Camp Funston, Kansas. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15 at Camp Lee, Virginia, June 18, 1918. Transferred to 2nd Division Hq., Heddesdorf, Germany.



Charles E. Kearns



Fred G. King



Jens A. Knudsen



Thervald C. Kjellson



Chester A. Keller



Carl J. Kelli

MORGAN, JOHN P., 1st Lieut., QMC, Quartermaster, home address, Fincastle, Virginia. Entered military service December 1, 1915. Served as enlisted man until assigned to Evac. Hosp. No. 15 Jan. 15, 1918, as 2nd Lt. QMC. Joined organization the day it was organized, March 21, 1918.

DUNPHY, JOHN C., 1st Lieut., Chaplain, home address, Gilmore, Pa. Entered military service August 16, 1918. Joined Evac. No. 15 at Camp Lee, Virginia, on that date.

SMITH, BENJAMIN P., 1st Lieut., San. Corps, Registrar, home address, 44 Kensington Ave., Jersey City, New Jersey. Entered service as enlisted man 1913. Commissioned 2nd Lt. SC, August 4, 1918. Served at Post Hospital, West Point, N. Y., for 4 years, also at Camp Greenleaf, Ga. Joined Evac. Hospital No. 15 at Camp Lee, Virginia, August 8, 1918.



Grover C. King



William Kleb



Guy A. Kooms



Arthur R. Kirk



Charles F. Kramer



Otto E. Krohn

The Enlisted Personnel

PIPPY, GEORGE A., Master Hospital Sergeant, Sergeant Major, home address, care of Surgeon General's Office, U. S. Army. Enlisted October 21, 1914, 3rd enlistment period, at Tientsin, China. Served with the China Expeditionary Forces from January 18, 1912, to July 17, 1915. Landed at San Francisco August 12, 1915, and was sent to Fort McDowell, California, for duty. During the month of September, 1915, he was transferred to Fort Jay, New York. After spending a few days here he was transferred to Fort Wadsworth, New York, for duty. Here his stay was also short, and on September 17, 1915, he was sent to Fort Hancock (Sandy Hook) New Jersey, for duty on a Mine Planter. While aboard the Mine Planter they touched at practically every port on the Atlantic coast, from Portland, Maine, to New Orleans, Louisiana, wintered in the sunny south and in the spring returned to New York. In May, 1916, he secured a transfer back to "Mother Earth," in other words, Ft. Thomas, Kentucky. Ft. Thomas evidently won his roving heart, he stayed here two whole years, (to hear him tell it, the happiest years of his life) and on June 8, 1918, he joined our company at Ft. Riley, Kansas, in order to serve once more under his favorite C. O. —Colonel Wilson. He entered into his fourth enlistment period on October 21, 1918, while we were stationed at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse. (Only 16 years more of active service before he will be placed on the retired list).

HAGMEYER, ROLLA, Hosp. Sgt., Charge of Registrar's Office, home address, Fowler, Illinois. Accepted for enlistment at Hannibal, Mo. Enlisted June 5, 1917, at Jefferson Barracks. Sent to M. O. T. C., Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 6, 1917, and was placed on duty at Headquarters Office. Remained on duty there until our company was organized March 21, 1918, when he was assigned to this company.

JORDAN, CHARLES A., Hosp. Sgt., 1st Sergeant, home address, Corydon, Indiana. Accepted for enlistment at Indianapolis, Indiana. Enlisted May 7, 1917, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Sent to Fort Benjamin, Harrison, Indiana, May 21, 1917, for duty with the Medical Department of that post. On Dec. 10, 1917, he was transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, where he was placed on duty as a Section Leader in the Casual Detachment. Assigned to this organization March 21, 1918.

TRUESDELL, WILLIAM G., Sergeant First Class, Mess Sergeant, home address, Government Road, Ft. Thomas, Kentucky. Accepted for enlistment June 22, 1917, at Ft. Thomas, Kentucky. Enlisted same date and place. Served at Ft. Thomas, with a varied career, winding up as Mess Sergeant of the hospital at that post. Joined this company July 29, 1918, at Camp Lee, Virginia.

ROEDEL, ELMER H., Sergeant First Class, Personnel Sergeant, home address, 1619 Third Ave., Seattle, Wash., or care of Mrs. F. W. Winters, Factoria, Wash. Enlisted March 2, 1918, at Seattle, Wash., and was sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, where he arrived March



Carl Larson



Frank R. Lauger



Everett E. Lembke



George Larson



Fred S. Lilley



Arthur C. Leitzke

6, 1918. Was on duty in the Detachment Office of the Casual Detachment of that post and remained on duty there until this organization was formed, March 21, 1918.

ENDICOTT, NOBLE A., Sergeant First Class, Charge of Quartermaster Office, home address, 3217 Geyer Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Enlisted March 3, 1918, at St. Louis, Mo., and assigned to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined company upon organization, March 21, 1918. Known by his comrades as "Sign Here Endicott."

WILLIAMS, THOMAS F., Sergeant First Class, Charge of Laboratory, home address, Marion, Virginia. Enlisted January 16, 1918, at Marion, Virginia, and assigned to Base Hospital, Camp Lee, Virginia, where he worked in the Laboratory. Joined this company July 30, 1918, while we were stationed at Camp Lee, Virginia. Transferred Med. Dept. Dijon, May 2, 1919, on duty Camp Hosp., 118, Brest, when company sailed.

BACHMAN, WALTER J., Sergeant First Class, Charge of Operating Room, (Book Agent on the side) home address care of Elk's Club, Huron, South Dakota. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Huron, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Assigned to this organization when it was formed, March 21, 1918.

SNELL, WILLIAM N., Sergeant First Class, Charge of Medical Supply Dept., home address, Ramah, Colorado. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Kiowa, Colorado, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, for duty. Assigned to this company when organized, March 21, 1918.

MERRIFIELD, FRED R., Sergeant First Class, Charge of men in wards, home address, Route "E," Enid, Oklahoma. Accepted for enlistment at Enid, Oklahoma. Enlisted November 16, 1917, at Ft. Logan, Colorado. On November 26, 1917, he was assigned to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, where he acted as Section Leader until March 28, 1918, when he was assigned to this company. Transferred to Base Section No. 9, Antwerp, Bel., May 8, 1919.

CARSE, GEORGE H., Sergeant, 1st Class, Charge of Dispensary, home address, care of S. M. Ridinger, Murray, Iowa. Accepted for enlistment at Des Moines, Iowa. Enlisted at Ft. Logan, Colorado, November 20, 1917, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, November 26, 1917. On duty at the Dental Infirmary of the MOTC until March 28, 1918, when he was transferred to this organization.

ANDERSON, HJALMAR, Sergeant, Ward Master, home address, Salem, South Dakota. Enlisted March 5, 1918, at Salem, South Dakota, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when organized, March 21, 1918. Transferred to Camp Hosp. No. 41, Is-Sur-Tille, May 2, 1919.

CARROLL, CHARLES C., Sergeant, Ward Master, home address, Lynch, Nebraska. Enlisted March 5, 1918, at Butte, Nebraska, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when organized March 21, 1918.

DEUPREE, DAVID B., Sergeant, Anesthetist, home address, Dora, Missouri. Enlisted March 3, 1918, Dora, Mo., and sent to the MOTC, Ft.



Herbert H. Leonard



Ira R. Loyd



Arthur L. R. Lyman



Thomas Lott



Edward C. Loomis, Jr.



Frank I. Lyne

Riley, Kansas, where he served with the Casual Detachment of that post until this organization was formed, March 21, 1918.

PICKEN, GEORGE A., Sergeant, Charge of Evacuating, home address, 309 Columbus Ave., New York, N. Y. Accepted for enlistment at New York, N. Y. Enlisted April 29, 1917, at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and assigned to Medical Department, Fort Totten, N. Y., on May 14, 1917. On June 7, 1917, he was transferred to Madison Barracks, N. Y., where he remained until August 31, 1917, when he was transferred to the Base Hospital, Camp Lee, Virginia. On July 30, 1918, he was assigned to this organization while we were stationed at Camp Lee, Virginia. Transferred to Base Section No. 9, Antwerp, Bel., May 8, 1919.

FOX, CHRISTOPHER J., Sergeant, Ward Master, home address, Olivia, Minn. Enlisted March 5, 1918, at Hayti, South Dakota, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

FLACHMEIER, ALBERT H., Sergeant, Receiving Ward, home address, 3301 Oregon Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Enlisted March 3, 1918, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

HOBSON, GERALD W., Sergeant, Quartermaster Dept., home address, Deer Trail, Colo. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Littleton, Colorado, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when organized March 21, 1918.

TALLMAN, FLOYD E., Sergeant, Charge of Receiving Ward, 1st Sergeant, home address, Lamoni, Iowa. Enlisted February 19, 1918, at Newton, Iowa, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when organized, March 21, 1918.

PETROS, GEORGE J., Sergeant, Officers Mess, home address, Woodrow Cafe, 214-16 South 14th St., Omaha, Nebraska. Enlisted March 5, 1918, at Omaha, Nebraska, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when organized, March 21, 1918. Transferred 1st Repl. Depot, St. Aignan, for return to U. S., April 10, 1919.

ROY, ERNA R., Sergeant, Ward Master, home address, Mansfield, Mo. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Ava, Mo., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918. Transferred 1st Replacement Dept., St. Aignan, for return to U. S., April 1, 1919.

FENDRICK, JOHN A., Sergeant, Ward Master, home address, Salem, South Dakota. Enlisted March 5, 1918, at Brookings, South Dakota, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when organized, March 21, 1918. Transferred 1st Repl. Depot, St. Angnan, for return to U. S., May 18, 1919.

SMITH, LEROY E., Sergeant 1st Class, X-Ray Department, home address, Georgetown, Nebraska. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Broken Bow, Nebraska, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

HOUSTON, ARTHUR M., Sergeant, Operating Room, home address, 109-10th Ave., Greeley, Colorado. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Greeley,



Leo J. Macken



Jean J. Martial



Don C. Marsh



John J. Matussak



William P. May



Matt Maki

Colorado, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

KELLEY, HOWARD W., Sergeant, Operating Room, home address, Rogersville, Mo. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Marshfield, Mo., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. On duty at the Mustering Office there until this company was organized, March 21, 1918, when he was assigned to this organization.

ROSS, ARTHUR J., Sgt., Chauffeur, home address, 1001 Catherine St., Pekin, Ill. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Bloomington, Ill., and sent to the 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 21, 1918. Joined this company June 10, 1918, from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas.

SCHAEFER, EDWARD, Sergeant, Officers Mess, home address, 2209 Hickory St., St. Louis, Mo. Enlisted March 3, 1918, at St. Louis, Mo., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

MATHEWS, JOHN D., Corporal, Quartermaster Department, home address, 433-17th St., Denver, Colorado. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Brighton, Colorado, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when organized, March 21, 1918.

McMURRIN, DAVID L., Corporal, X-Ray Department, home address, Becker, Minn. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Wray, Colorado, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined the company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

PHILLIPS, SAMUEL E., Corporal, X-Ray Department, home address, 307 South 2nd Street, Clinton, Mo. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Clinton, Missouri, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

EGGEN, JESSIE T., Corporal, Dispensary, home address, Norse, Texas. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Clovis, New Mexico, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

LYONS, CLARENCE D., Corporal, Operating Room, home address, 5835 S. Wells St., Chicago, Ill. Enlisted March 1, 1918, at Seattle, Wash., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

MATHISEN, ARTHUR L., Corporal, Operating Room, home address, Bisbee, North Dakota. Enlisted March 1, 1918, at Cando, North Dakota, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

VAN DE VERE, DAVID K., Corporal, Operating Room, home address, Hopkins, Minn. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Hopkins, Minn., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

WRIGHT, THOMAS, Corporal, Operating Room, home address, Wheatland, Mo. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Hermitage, Mo., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.



Glen S. Marks



Charles E. Mayo



John McDonald



Reuben A. Mason



Robert P. McBride



Gerald J. McGladigan

BOWMAN, CHARLES H., Corporal, Operating Room, home address, 32 Gordon Street, Gouveneur, New York. Enlisted April 10, 1918, at Philadelphia, Pa., and sent to Camp Lee, Va., for duty with the Base Hospital. Joined this company while we were stationed at Camp Lee, Va., August 10, 1918. Transferred to Hdq. 79th Division, duties with Sr. Chaplain, March 12, 1919.

STOUFFER, EMERT T., Corporal, Operating Room, home address, care Elk's Club, No. 92, Seattle, Wash. Enlisted March 1, 1918, at Seattle, Wash., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918. Transferred to A. P. M., Chateau Thierry, April 21, 1919.

DICK, HERBERT M., Corporal, Operating Room, home address, 131 Taylor St., Topeka, Kansas. Enlisted March 2, 1918, at Topeka, Kansas, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

FUERST, BENJAMIN E., Cpl., Electrician, X-Ray, home address, 2820 A Oregon Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Enlisted March 3, 1918, at St. Louis, Mo., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

BOUTSELIS, JOHN G., Cook, Officers Mess, home address, Crystal Restaurant, 418 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa. Enlisted June 23, 1918, at Harrisburg, Pa., and assigned to the 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company at Camp Lee, Va., July 5, 1918, while we were stationed at that Camp. Transferred 1st Repl. Depot, St. Aignan, return to U. S., May, 18, 1919.

BREEDING, PEARL M., Cook, Detachment Mess, home address, Eldorado Springs, Mo. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Miami, Oklahoma, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company from Casual Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 11, 1918.

FORSTER, ANTHONY J., Cook, Detachment Mess, home address, 1928 Burd Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Enlisted March 2, 1918, at St. Louis, Mo. and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

CLARK, GEORGE, Cook, Detachment Mess, home address, 427 Queen Ann Ave., Seattle, Wash. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Miami, Oklahoma, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 11, 1918.

GOODSON, DORSEY B., Cook, Detachment Mess, home address, Appleton City, Mo. Enlisted March 3, 1918, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

HARTLEROAD, ERNEST B., Cook, Diet Kitchen, home address, Bunker Hill, Ind. Enlisted March 7, 1918, at Salt Lake City, Utah, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918. Transferred to Camp Hospital No. 41, Issur-tille, May 2, 1918.

HERNDON, ROBERT L., Cook, Officers Mess, home address, Walla Walla, Wash., Route 2, care C. Dunlap. Enlisted April 26, 1918, and



William McInnes



John L. McVey



Lawrence W. Miller



John A. McTighe



Frank O. Miller



Roy C. Minard

sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., assigned to 166th depot brigade. Transferred to Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 20, 1918, and joined this company at that Camp June 4, 1918.

JORDAN, ATHOL A., Cook, Detachment Mess, home address, Douthat, Oklahoma. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Miami, Oklahoma, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company there, June 11, 1918.

KELLI, CARL J., Cook, Detachment Mess, home address, Oskar, Mich. Enlisted March 31, 1918, at Houghton, Mich., and assigned to 160th Depot Brigade, Camp Custer, Mich. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, April, 1918, and assigned to the Cooks and Bakers School of that post, May 8, 1918. Joined this company from the Cooks and Baker's School June 11, 1918.

LEMBKE, EVERETT E., Cook, Detachment Mess, home address, 810 Academy St., Valpariso, Ind. Accepted for enlistment at Gary, Ind., and enlisted on July 21, 1917, at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Transferred to Base Hosp., Camp Lee, Va., on Aug. 4, 1918, and joined this company from Base Hosp., Camp Lee, Va., while we were stationed at that camp, July 30, 1918.

MILLER, HENRY, Cook, Officer's Mess, home address, care Dave Anderson, 212 West California St., Oklahoma City, Okla. Accepted for enlistment at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and enlisted October 6, 1917, at Ft. Logan, Colo., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, October 10, 1918. Sent to the Cook's and Baker's School March 19, 1918, and joined this company from C. & B. school June 11, 1918.

POTTS, LEO J., Cook, Detachment Mess, home address, 1514 Jackson St., Washington, Ind. Enlisted Jan. 7, 1915, at Jefferson Bararacks, Mo., 2nd enlistment period. Served in the Canal Zone from April, 1915, to September, 1917, when he was sent to the Cooks and Bakers School, Camp Lee, Virginia,. Had his ups and downs in the service, was twice reduced to the grade of private and fought his way up again, once to the grade of Sergeant 1st class during the winter of 1917-18. On July 11, 1918, he joined this company from the Cooks and Bakers School at Camp Lee, Va., while we were stationed at that camp. Transferred to Camp Hosp. 41, Is-sur-tille, May 2, 1918.

WERTMAN, ORVILLE S., Cook, Diet Kitchen, home address, Eldorado Springs, Mo., Route 7. Enlisted March 5, 1918, at Osceola, Mo., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when organized, March 21, 1918.

ADAMS, BITHMAN, Pvt. 1st Class, Ward Man, home address, North Miami, Oklahoma. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Miami, Okla., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 11, 1918.

ALLRED, JOHN H., Pvt. 1st Class, Ward Man, home address, Galena, Kansas. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Miami, Okla., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 11, 1918.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM H., Pvt. 1cl., Power House, home address,



Henry Miller



Lynn H. Mumau



Walter W. Molis



Elmer G. Myers



Wesley W. Murray



Frank J. Moore

Florence, Neb., Box 35, Route 1. Enlisted March 5, 1918, at Benson, Nebraska, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

BAKER, TUNIS, Pvt. 1cl., Registrar Office, home address, 153 Autumn St., Passaic, New Jersey. Accepted for enlistment at Passaic, New Jersey. Enlisted July 25, 1917, at Ft. Slocum, N. Y., and sent to Madison Barracks July 30, 1917. On August 29, 1917, he was transferred to Base Hospital, Camp Lee, Va., where he remained on duty until he joined this company, July 30, 1918.

BALLARD, JAMES B., Pvt. 1st Class, Dental Assistant, home address, Route 6, Box 100 A, Richmond, Virginia. Enlisted June 28, 1918, at Huntington, Va., and sent to the 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were stationed at that camp, July 19, 1918. Transferred Dental Sur. Office Tours, April 25, 1919.

BISHOP, EARL K., Pvt. 1cl., home address, Prospect Hill, Tacoma, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Tacoma, Wash. and sent to Camp Lewis, Wash. Assigned to the 166th Depot Brigade. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 20, 1918, and joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 11, 1918.

BISHOP, GEORGE W., Pvt. 1st Class, Ward Man, home address, 705 Ind. St., Enid, Oklahoma. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Enid, Okla., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. Joined company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 11, 1918.

BLAKE, ARTIE T., Pvt. 1st Class, Ward Man, home address, Route 1, Greenacres, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Okanogan, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 9, 1918.

BODENMUELLER, JOSEPH P., Pvt. 1cl., Anesthetist, home address, 3869 Flad St., St. Louis, Mo. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at St. Louis, Mo., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized March 21, 1918.

BOONE, EMMETT, Pvt. 1st Class, Evacuating Detail, home address, 6122 Page Ave., care of Midland Pharmacy, St. Louis, Mo. Enlisted July 15, 1918, at St. Louis, Mo., and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred to Infantry Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 21, 1918. Assigned to Medical Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 27, 1918. Joined this company (same as Boggio).

BROWN, BANNER B., Pvt. 1cl., Laboratory, home address, Meadow View, Va. Enlisted December 10, 1917, at Washington County, Va., and sent to the Training Battalion, Camp Lee, Va. Transferred to Base Hospital, Camp Lee, Va., March 22, 1918. Joined this company while we were stationed at that camp, July 30, 1918. Transferred Med. Depot Lab., Dijon, May 2, 1919.

BROWN, HERBERT, Pvt. 1cl., Op. Room Litter Bearer, home address, Port Angeles, Wash, box 873, care A. J. Giles. Enlisted June 23, 1917, at Shelton, Wash., and sent to August 13, 1917. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, Sept. 24, 1917. Transferred to Base Hos-



Ehrmel W. Neese



Peter New



Calvin C. Newman



Fred E. Neil



Clyde W. Nelson



Joseph F. Noonan

pital, Camp MacArthur, Texas, October 10, 1917. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44 at Camp MacArthur, Texas, Aug. 22, 1918. Joined this company October 17, 1918, from the training School for Sanitary troops, 1st Depot Division AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher while we were stationed at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse.

BROWN, NEAL L., Pvt. 1st Class, Headquarters Office, home address, Alba, Texas, care of Sam Sherwood. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Miami, Oklahoma, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 11, 1918.

BUCK, RAYMOND R., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, 619 Henn St., Roanoke, Va. Enlisted June 23, 1918, at Wytherville, Va., and assigned to the 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company at Camp Lee, Va., July 4, 1918. Transferred to Base Sec. No. 9, Antwerp, Bel., May 8, 1919.

BURDGE, ARTHUR J., Pvt. 1cl., Litter Bearer, home address, Hooker, Okla. Enlisted May 26, 1918, at Guymon, Oklahoma, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, June 11, 1918.

BURRIS, WILLIAM L., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, 701-6th St., N. E., Minot, North Dakota. Enlisted April 29, 1918, at Minot, North Dakota, and sent to 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 21, 1918. Joined from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 11, 1918.

BURKE, FRANCIS J., Pvt. 1st Class, Unassigned, home address, Steamboat Springs, Routte County, Colorado. Enlisted July 18, 1918, at Steamboat Springs, Colorado, and sent to Ft. Logan, Colorado. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 22, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Buckmaster).

CHRISTY, FOREST, Pvt. 1cl., Headquarters Orderly, home address, Floris, Iowa. Enlisted March 5, 1918, at Bloomfield, Iowa, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

COMBS, FREDERICK E., Pvt. 1cl., Clerk, home address, Spencer, West Va. Enlisted June 27, 1918, at Spencer, West Va., and sent to the 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company from there July 18, 1918. Transferred to Hosp. Center, Lavenay, May 6, 1919.

CAMPBELL, JOHN T., Pvt. 1st Class, Litter Bearer, Home address, Mack's Creek, Camden County, Mo. Enlisted July 18, 1918, at Lime Creek, Mo., and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred to Inf. Replacement Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company while we were stationed at Glorieux, (Verdun) Meuse, October 17, 1918, from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher.

CARDWELL, WILLIAM, Pvt. 1st Class, Unassigned, home address, care of J. M. Thompson, Route 3, Box 46, Whitesboro, Texas. Enlisted July 15, 1918, at Denison, Texas, and sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas.



Fred Notheis



Walter W. Olson



George W. Orr



Hjalmer T. Nordstrom



Henry W. Olson



Roy H. Patten

Transferred to the Infantry Replacement Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company, (same as Campbell).

COCHRAN, FRANK J., Pvt. 1st Class, Unassigned, home address, 1822 Fremont St., Galveston, Texas. Enlisted June 26, 1918, at Houston, Texas, and sent to 165th Depot Brigade, Camp Travis, Texas. Transferred to Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 18, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 40, Camp MacArthur, Texas, September 2, 1918. Joined this company (same as Campbell).

COLLINS, FRANK B., Pvt. 1st Class, Unassigned, home address, Crawford, Colo. Enlisted July 19, 1918, at Delta, Colo., and sent to Ft. Logan, Colo. Transferred to Inf. Replacement Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 22, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company while we were stationed at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse, October 17, 1918, from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher.

COOPER, DOUGLAS W., Pvt. 1st Class, Unassigned, home address, Route 5, Hillsboro, Texas. Enlisted July 15, 1918, at Itasca, Texas, and sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Collins).

CRAIG, BURL V., Pvt. 1st Class, Ward Man, home address, Miami, Oklahoma. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Miami, Oklahoma, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 11, 1918.

DARDENNE, FREDERICK A., Pvt. 1cl., Wardman, home address, Wiandott, Okla. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Miami, Okla., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company from Cas. Det. July 18, 1918. Transferred to Hosp. Center, Savaney, May 6, 1919.

DAVIDSON, FLOYD G., Pvt. 1cl., Wardman, home address, Galena, Ohio. Enlisted June 25, 1918, at Williamsport, Pa., and sent to the 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were at Camp Lee, Va., Aug. 5, 1918. Transferred Sick to Base 91 Commency.

DELIRAMICH, DRAGUTIN M., Pvt. 1st Class, Ward Man, home address, Box 4, Deitz, Wyoming. Enlisted July 19, 1918, at Denver, Colorado, and sent to Fort Logan, Colo. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 22, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Collins).

DICKSON, ARCHIE M., Pvt. 1cl., , home address, 2620 Indianapolis, Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. Accepted for enlistment at Indianapolis, Ind., and enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 8, 1917. Sent to Ft. Sheridan, Illinois. Transferred to Base Hospital, Waco, Texas, August 19, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 22, 1918. Joined this company Octo-



John Pierson



Floyd Roberts



Kirk O. Rohrbough



Leo J. Potts



Andrew E. Rosenberg



John A. Rorer

ber 17, 1918, from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, AEF, Thesee, Loir Et Cher while we were stationed at Glorieux, (Verdun) Meuse.

DOULL, JOHN, Pvt. 1cl., Plumber, home address, Hotel Fontenille, Omaha, Nebraska. Enlisted March 5, 1918, at Omaha, Nebraska, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

DUNLAP, EDWIN E., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, 402 S. Pine St., Grand Island, Nebraska. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Broken Bow, Nebraska, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

EATON, MARIUS, Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, Oakville, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Montesano, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 20, 1918, and joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 4, 1918.

EISENBERG, Sam., Pvt. 1cl., Comedian (Sam Carleton), home address (unknown). Enlisted April 29, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn., and sent to the 263rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, and joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 9, 1918.

EVERHART, EARLE H., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Enlisted April 30, 1918, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and sent to the 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918, and joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, June 9, 1918.

FAULKNER, LLOYD, Pvt., 1st class, Truck Driver, home address, 923 "E" Street, Centralia, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Chehalis, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 4, 1918.

FEE, JOHN J., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, Ford driver, home address, Spring Ranch, Neb. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Hastings, Neb., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

FITZGERALD, ROBERT J., Pvt. 1cl., Teamster, home address, Ellington, Mo., Box 19, Route 2. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Centerville, Mo., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

FLOWERS, JAMES R., Pvt. 1cl., Evacuating detail. home address, Redford, Mo. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Centerville, Mo., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

FOURNIER, EDWARD, Pvt. 1cl., Headquarters orderly, interpreter, home address, Steptoe, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Colfax, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918, and joined this



Herman J. Schlichting



Samuel G. Schlesinger



Glen H. Shoemaker



Herman Scharffenberg



Abe Schwartz



Charles E. Skaggs

company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918. Transferred to Base Sec. No. 9, Antwerp, Bel., May 8, 1919.

FWLER, AMZI B., Pvt. 1cl., Operating Room, home address, Muskogee, Okla. Enlisted February 28, 1918, at Muskogee, Okla., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

GAITHER, LYTLE G., Pvt. 1st Class, Unassigned, home address, Mary's Home, Missouri. Enlisted July 17, 1918, at Tuscumbia, Mo., and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Farley).

GALLERY, HAROLD S., Pvt. 1st Class, Plumber, home address, South Pekin, Illinois. Enlisted April 29, 1918, at Pekin, Ill., and sent to 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 10, 1918.

GEORGE, CLARENCE G., Pvt. 1cl., Dressing room, home address, 2336 Cambrone St., New Orleans, Louisiana. Enlisted Feb. 26, 1918, at New Orleans, La., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

GERMAN, JOHN, Pvt. 1cl., Litter bearer, home address, Maple Falls, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Blaine, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 4, 1918. Transferred 1st Replacement Depot St. Aignan for U. S., May 13, 1919.

GERBER, FRANK J., Pvt. 1st Class, Ward Man, home address, 623 E. North St., Bellingham, Wash. Enlisted April 25, 1918, at Bellingham, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 4, 1918.

GILLIS, RETT, Pvt. 1st Class, Litter Bearer, home address, Route 2, Caruthersville, Mo. Enlisted July 17, 1918, at Caruthersville, Mo., and sent to Jefferson, Barracks, Mo. Transferred to the Inf. Replacement Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company while we were stationed at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse, October 17, 1918, from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher.

GLADSON, OLIVER P., Pvt. 1cl., Operating room, home address, Centralia, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

GOODWIN, ISAAC W., Pvt. 1st Class, Unassigned, home address, Route 1, Halcomb, Mo. Enlisted July 18, 1918, at Kenneth, Mo., and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred to Infantry Replacement



William A. Sheeler



Charles D. Smith



William F. Sommers



Ray C. Speedie



Paul J. Snyder



Clayton V. Spangler

Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, Aug. 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Gillis).

GROVER, LLOYD C., Pvt. 1cl., Bugler, home address, Cedar Falls, Iowa. Accepted for enlistment at Waterloo, Iowa. and enlisted May 2, 1917, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Sent to Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Transferred to Base Hospital, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 19, 1917. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44 at Camp MacArthur, Texas, Aug. 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher October 17, 1918, while we were stationed at Glorieux, (Verdun) Meuse. Transferred Base Sec. No. 9, Antwerp, Bel., May 8, 1919.

GUSTAFSON, JOHN M., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, Hudson, South Dakota. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Canton, South Dakota, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

HAMMERSCHMITH, GEORGE J., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, Yelm, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Olympia, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

HANKINS, JAMES T., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, Everton, Mo. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Greenfield, Mo., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

HANSEN, ARTHUR M., Pvt. 1cl., Carpenter, home address, 3812 South "L" St. Tacoma, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Tacoma, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

HARDY, GEORGE D., Pvt. 1cl., Quartermaster dept., home address, Labanon, Mo. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Miami, Oklahoma, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 11, 1918. Transferred 1st Replacement Depot St. Aignan, for U. S., Feb. 18, 1919.

HARRIS, JOHN R., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, Route 1, Box 32, North Yakima, Wash. Enlisted April 25, 1918, at North Yakima, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1918. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

HART, EDWARD, Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, Clinton, Mo. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Clinton, Mo., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

HASTINGS, OTIS C., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, Route 1, Rochester, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley,



Henry M. Stamberger



Earl S. Sprague



Hubert A. Thacker



Stephen M. Sullivan



Amos E. Taylor



Max A. Tilley

Kans., May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

HATCHER, ALBERT, Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, 310 North Ferdinand St., Tacoma, Wash. Enlisted April 25, 1918, at Everett, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1918. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 4, 1918.

HATCHER, JAMES F., Pvt. 1cl., Medical Supply Dept., home address, 638 Pleasant St., Walla Walla, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Walla Walla, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

HECKENBERG, CHARLES A., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, Musician, home address, 4139 Farlin St., St. Louis, Mo. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at St. Louis, Mo., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

HEWITT, ALDRO G., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, Thoeny, Mont. Enlisted February 14, 1918, at Glasgow, Mont., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

HILL, WILFRED, Pvt. 1cl., Bugler, Red Cross helper, home address, Box 108, Mount Washington, Kansas City, Mo. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Kansas City, Mo., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918. Transferred 1st Replacement Depot, St. Aignan, for U. S., May 21, 1919.

HOBEIN, THEODORE J., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, 2810 Dodier St., St. Louis, Mo. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at St. Louis, Mo., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

HOFFMAN, RAYMOND A., Pvt. 1cl., Registrar Clerk, home address, 2309 Memphis St., Philadelphia, Pa. Enlisted April 3, 1918, at Philadelphia, Pa., and assigned to the Base Hospital, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were stationed at the camp July 30, 1918.

HOYES, WILLIAM A., Pvt. 1st Class, Unassigned, home address, Vancouver, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Vancouver, Wash., and sent to 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, May 22, 1918. Joined this company June 4, 1918, from Cas. Det. MOTC.

HOWARD, RICHARD J., Pvt. 1cl., Op. room, home address, 4331 A Shaw Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Enlisted March 3, 1918, at St. Louis, Mo., and sent to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918. Transferred Sick Base Hosp., No. 91.

HUFF, FRED H., Pvt. 1cl., Truck driver, home address, Louisville, Nebraska. Enlisted March 5, 1918, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

HYDE, FRANK Z., Pvt. 1cl., Clerk QM dept., home address, Buchanan, Virginia. Enlisted June 23, 1918, at Fincastle, Virginia, and



Carl F. Trieb



Francis B. Tucker



Eidsvold H. Ulness



Roy Tremblay



Alfred J. Ullrich



Edward R. Weaver

sent to the 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were stationed at Camp Lee, Va., July 4, 1918.

JACOB, TONY, Pvt. 1cl., Morgue, home address, St. Genevieve, Mo. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Miami, Okla., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. Joined this company from the Casual Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 11, 1918.

JEPPSON, CARL R., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, 2920 Burling St., Chicago, Ill. Enlisted March 6, 1918, at Roundup, Mont., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

JOHNSON, ELDEN, Pvt. 1cl., Rogersville, Mo., Route 3, Ward man. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Miami, Okla., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 11, 1918.

JOHNSON, JOHN A., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, 2224 E. Wright Ave., Tacoma, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1918, and joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

JOHNSON, RALPH H., Pvt. 1cl., Laboratory, home address, Brookings, South Dakota, Route 5, Box 21. Enlisted March 5, 1918, at Brookings, South Dakota, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918. Transferred Med-Depot Lab., Dijon, May 2, 1919.

JOLLEY, WILLIAM, Pvt. 1st Class, Ward Man, home address, Ford, Wash. Enlisted April 25, 1918, at Colville, Wash., and sent to 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

JONES, RYCE, Pvt. 1cl., Evacuating detail, home address, Avon, Mont. Enlisted April 26, 1918, and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

KEARNS, CHARLES E., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, 4023 Washington Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at St. Louis, Mo., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918. Transferred Sick Base 91.

KEETON, ERNEST R., Pvt. 1st Class, Unassigned, home address, Lequire, Oklahoma. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Miami, Okla., and sent to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 11, 1918.

KELLER, CHESTER A., Pvt. 1cl., Truck driver, home address, Seattle, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Seattle, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Casual Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

KING, FRED G., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, care Mrs.



George G. Watson



Andrew Welsh



Orville S. Wertman



George N. Wedderburn



Harry H. Weinberger



Charley Whetham

Josie King, Route 2, Augusta, Kansas. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Hoquiam, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1918. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

KJELLSON, THERVALD, C., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, Arlington, South Dakota. Enlisted March 5, 1918, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

KNUDSEN, JENS A., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, Bruce, South Dakota, care J. Hanson. Enlisted March 5, 1918, at Brookings, South Dakota, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this organization when organized, March 21, 1918.

KOONS, GUY A., Pvt. 1cl., Registrar Office, home address, State Line, Pa. Enlisted June 25, 1918, at Green Castle, Pa., and sent to the 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were stationed at that camp, August 1, 1918. Transferred Base Sec. No. 9, Antwerp, Bel., May 8, 1919.

KRAMER, CHARLES F., Pvt. 1cl., Registrars Office, home address, 1638 North 3rd St., Harrisburg, Pa. Enlisted June 23, 1918, at Harrisburg, Pa., and sent to the 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were stationed at that camp, July 5, 1918. Transferred Base Sec. No. 9, Antwerp, Bel., May 8, 1919.

KROHN, OTTO E., Pvt. 1cl., Quartermaster Dept., home address, Washougal, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Vancouver, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

LAUGER, FRANK R., Pvt. 1cl., Medical Supply Dept., home address, 1616 3rd Ave., care National Cash Register Co., Seattle, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Seattle, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

LEONARD, HERBERT H., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, Holts Summit, Mo. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Fulton, Mo., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

LILLEY, FRED S., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, 416 S. Market St., Muncy, Pa. Enlisted June 25, 1918, at Mountainsville, Pa., and sent to the 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were stationed at that camp, July 19, 1918.

LOOMIS, EDWARD C., JR., Pvt. 1cl., Registrars Office, home address, 119 West Court St., Ottumwa, Iowa. Accepted for enlistment at Ottumwa, Iowa, and enlisted June 2, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and sent to the Base Hospital, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this organization while we were stationed at that camp, July 30, 1918.

LOYD, IRA R., Pvt., 1st Class, Ward Man, home address, Commerce, Oklahoma. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Miami, Okla., and sent to



Dewey E. Whitcomb



William A. Winkler



Ralph O. Williams



James E. Wimmer



William A. Wiedmann



James C. Wilson

the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 11, 1918. Transferred Base Sec. 9, Antwerp, Bel., May 8, 1919.

LYNE, FRANK I., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, Olympia, Wash., Route 2. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Olympia, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 4, 1918.

McBRIDE, ROBERT P., Pvt. 1cl., Truck driver, home address, 821 Butler Ave., Newcastle, Pa. Accepted for enlistment at Cleveland, Ohio, and enlisted at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, May 5, 1917. Sent to Ft. Myer, Virginia, May 11, 1917. Transferred to the Base Hospital, Camp Lee, Va., August 30, 1917, where he remained on duty until he joined our company just prior to our embarking for overseas, August 10, 1918.

McDONALD, JOHN, Pvt. 1cl., Morgue, home address, Tekoa, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Colfax, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1918. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, June 4, 1918. Transferred to Base Sec. 9, Antwerp, May 8, 1919.

McGLADIGAN, GERALD J., Pvt. 1cl., Operating Room, home address, 2224, Woodstock Ave., Swissvale, Pa. Enlisted October 4, 1917, at Swissvale, Pa., and sent to Co. "H" 319th Inf., Camp Lee, Va. Transferred to the Base Hospital Camp Lee, Va., October 22, 1917, and joined our company while we were stationed at that camp, August 10, 1918..

McINNES, WILLIAM, Pvt. 1cl., Truck driver, home address, 210 Jackson St., Seattle, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Seattle, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918 .

McTIGHE, JOHN A., Pvt. 1cl., Sterilizing, home address, 7023 Hamilton Ave., (Homewood) Pittsburg, Pa. Enlisted June 28, 1918, at Pittsburg, Pa., and sent to 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were stationed at that camp, July 19, 1918.

MACKEN, LEO J., Pvt. 1st Class, Unassigned, home address, 914 No. Ash St., Spokane, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Colfax, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

MAKI, MATT, Pvt. 1st Class, Laboratory, home address, 1819 10th St. West, Berkeley, California. Enlisted March 30, 1918, at Berkeley, California, and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 4, 1918.

MARSH, DON C., Pvt. 1cl., Registrars Office, home address, Steelville, Mo. Enlisted Feb. 28, 1918, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.



Richard L. Wilson



Walter W. Wise



Lewis C. Wright

MARTIAL, JEAN J., Pvt. 1cl., Interpreter, home address, 2601 E. Galer St., Seattle, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Seattle, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 4, 1918. Transferred to School Detch French Ntl. School Horticulture.

MATUSSAK, JOHN J., Pvt. 1cl., Quartermaster dept., home address, Route "C" Enid, Oklahoma. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Enid, Oklahoma, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 11, 1918.

MAYO, CHARLES E., Pvt. 1st Class, Ward Man, home address, Oakville, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Montesano, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, June 4, 1918.

MILLER, FRANK O., Pvt. 1cl., Litter bearer, home address, Route dressfi 605 South 24th St., Council Bluffs, Iowa. Enlisted March 4, 1918, sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from Cas. Det MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 4, 1918.

MILLER, LAWRENCE W., Pvt. 1cl., Operating Room, home address, 605 South 24th., Council Bluffs, Iowa. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Sidney, Nebraska. and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

MINARD, ROY C., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, Sunnyside, Wash. Enlisted April 25, 1918, at North Yakima, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 9, 1918.

MOLIS, WALTER W., Pvt. 1cl., Registrars Office, home address, 708 Iowa Ave., Muscatine, Iowa. Enlisted April 28, 1918, at Muscatine, Iowa, and sent to the 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 21, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 4, 1918. Transferred Hosp. Center Savenay, May 6, 1919.

MURRAY, WESLEY W., Pvt. 1cl., Receiving Ward, home address, Seymour, Mo. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Marshfield, Mo., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

MYERS, ELMER G., Pvt. 1cl., Laboratory, home address, 104 So. Market St., Mechanicsburg, Pa. Enlisted June 24, 1918, at Carlisle, Pa., and sent to the 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were stationed at that camp, July 5, 1918. Transferred 1st Replacement Depot St. Aignan, for U. S., April 25, 1919.

NEESE, EHRMEL W., Pvt. 1cl., Detachment Office, home address, Route 2, Cicero, Indiana. Enlisted April 25, 1918, at Noblesville, Ind., and sent to the 159th Depot Brigade, Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. Transferred to the Med. Dept., Camp Greenleaf, Ga., May 23, 1918.



Herman Woidneck



Thomas V. Wright



William White



Joseph C. Zraly

Joined this company July 15, 1918, from Camp Greenleaf, Ga., while we were stationed at Camp Lee, Va. Transferred Base Sec. No. 9, Antwerp, Bel., May 8, 1919.

NELSON, CLYDE W., Pvt. 1st Class, home address, Route 2, Dillsboro, Ind. Enlisted April 25, 1918, at Hillsboro, Oregon, and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1918. Joined this organization from Cas Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

NEW, PETER, Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, Box 53, Washington, Nebr. Enlisted March 5, 1918, at Benson, Nebr., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

NEWMAN, CALVIN C., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, Route 1, Glancy, Mississippi. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Seattle, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

NORDSTROM, HJALMAR T., Pvt. 1cl., Carpenter, home address, 925 Mitchell St., Gallatin, Pa. Enlisted June 24, 1918, at Ebensburg, Pa., and sent to the 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were stationed at Camp Lee, August 3, 1918. Transferred Base Sec. No. 9, Antwerp, Bel., May 8, 1919.

NOTHEIS, FRED, Pvt. 1cl., Registrars Office, home address, 3447 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Brighton, Colo., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918. Transferred Hosp. Center, Savenay, May 6, 1919.

OLSON, WALTER W., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, Greenwood, Nebraska. Enlisted March 5, 1918, at Plattsmouth, Nebr., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918. Transferred 1st Replacement Depot St. Aignan, for U. S., May 6, 1919.

ORR, GEORGE W., Pvt. 1st Class, Registrars Office, home address, Bryden, Va. Enlisted June 23, 1918, at Jonesville, Va., and sent to the 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were stationed at that camp, August 1, 1918.

PIERSON, JOHN, Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, 209 Atherton St., State College, Pa. Enlisted June 27, 1918, at Bellefonte, Pa. and sent to the 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were stationed at that camp, Aug. 5, 1918. Transferred to Sorbonne U. Paris, Feb. 23, 1919.

ROBERTS, FLOYD, Pvt. 1cl., Operating room, home address, 1953 Glenarm St., Springfield, Mo. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Springfield, Mo., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

RORER, JOHN A., Pvt. lcl., Operating Room, Dental Assistant, home address, 1100 Clay St., Lynchburg, Va. Enlisted June 22, 1918, at Richmond, Va., and sent to the 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were stationed at Camp Lee, Va., July 5, 1918. Transferred to Nancy U., Feb. 23, 1919.

ROHRBOUGH, KIRK O., Pvt. 1st Class, Ward Man, home address, 116 Pike St., Western, West Va. Enlisted June 27, 1918, at Weston, West Va., and sent to the 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were stationed at that camp, July 19, 1918.

ROSENBERG, ANDREW E., Pvt. lcl., Orderly, home address, 5836 Beacon St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Enlisted April 2, 1918, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and sent to the Base Hospital, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were stationed at that camp, August 15, 1918. Transferred Base Sec. 9, Antwerp, Bel., May 8, 1919.

SCHARFFENBERG, HERMAN, Pvt. lcl., Ward man, home address, Bridgewater, South Dakota. Enlisted March 5, 1918, at Salem, South Dakota, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

SCHILDMEYER, WILLIAM M., Pvt. lcl., Truck driver, home address, Ashland, Nebraska. Enlisted March 5, 1918, at Plattsmouth, Nebr., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

SCHLESINGER, SAMUEL G., Pvt. lcl., Wardman, home address, care of Daniel G. Schlesinger, Accepted for enlistment at Detroit, Mich., and enlisted June 17, 1917, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. sent to the Medical Dept., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., June 27, 1917. Transferred to Med. Det. Infantry, Camp Lee, August 26, 1917. Promoted to grade of Sergeant while in that Detachment. On December 14, 1917, he was transferred as private to the Training Battalion, Camp Lee, Virginia. Transferred to the Bose Hospital, Camp Lee, Va., January 22, 1918, and joined this company while we were stationed at that camp, on July 30, 1918.

SCHLICHTING, HERMAN J., Pvt. lcl., Ward man, home address, 523 E. 10th St., Grand Island, Nebraska. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Grand Island, Nebraska, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

SCHWARTZ, ABE, Pvt. lcl., Ward man, home address, 1311 North 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Enlisted June 28, 1918, at Allentown, Pa., and assigned Casual Det. Camp, Crane, Pa. Assigned to Replacement Unit No. 20 September 10, 1918. Joined this company October 17, 1918. while we were stationed at Glorieux, (Verdun) Meuse from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, AEF, Thesee, Loir Et Cher.

SHENK, AMBROSE B., Pvt. lcl., Operating Room, home address,

care of Erb Drug Store, Lynchburg, Pa. Enlisted June 24, 1918, at Lynchburg, Va., and sent to the 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were stationed at that camp, July 5, 1918. Died, see memorial, page 62.

SHOEMAKER, GLEN H., Pvt. 1cl., Registrars Office, home address, 439 E. Penn St., Bedford, Pa. Enlisted June 26, 1918, at Bedford, Pa., and sent to the 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were stationed at that camp, August 3, 1918. Transferred Nancy U., Feb. 23, 1919.

SKAGGS, CHARLES E., Pvt. 1cl., Pharmacy, home address, White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Enlisted June 28, 1918, at Huntington, West Va., and sent to the 155th DB, Camp Lee, Va. Joined company July 19, 1918, while at Camp Lee. Transferred 1st Replacement Depot St. Aignan for U. S., May 16, 1919.

SMITH, CHARLES D., Pvt. 1cl., Anesthetist, home address, 1236 Georgia Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Enlisted March 1, 1918, at Portland, Ore., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918. Transferred Base Sec. 9, Antwerp, May 8.

SNYDER, PAUL J., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, R. F. D., Shirley, Ill., care of George E. Haynes. Accepted for enlistment at Bloomington, Ill. Enlisted June 4, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and sent to the Med. Dept., Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were stationed at that camp, July 30, 1918. Transferred Nancy U., Feb. 28.

SOMMERS, WILLIAM F., Pvt. 1cl., Receiving Ward, home address, Hammond, Ind. Enlisted April 27, 1918, at Hammond, Ind., and sent to the 159th Depot Brigade, Camp Zachary, Taylor, Kentucky. Transferred to Med. Dept. Camp Greenleaf, Ga., May 23, 1918., and joined this company from Camp Greenleaf, while we were stationed at Camp Lee, Va., July 15, 1918.

SPANGLER, CLAYTON V., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, North Hampton, Pa. Enlisted May 28, 1918, at Allentown, Pa., and assigned to Base Hospital No. 68, Camp Crane, Pa. Transferred to Section 514, U. S. Army Ambulance Service on July 5, 1918. On September 10, 1918, he was assigned to Replacement Unit No. 20. Joined this company October 17, 1918, from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher while we were stationed at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse.

SPRAGUE, EARL S., Pvt. 1cl., Carpenter, home address, 1005 Lindel St., Fairbury, Nebraska. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Fairbury, Nebr., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

SPEEDIE, RAY C., Pvt., 1st Class, Headquarters Office, home address, Gibson City, Illinois. Accepted for enlistment at Bloomington, Ill., and sent to Jefferson, Barracks, Ill. Transferred to Camp Crane, Pa., September 6, 1918, and assigned to Overseas Casual Det., September 10, 1918. Joined this organization while we were stationed at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse, October 17, 1918, from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher. Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Colfax, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1918. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

STAMBERGER, HENRY M. Pvt. 1cl., Ward Man, home address, (unknown). Enlisted April 15, 1918, at Philadelphia, Pa., and sent to the Base Hospital, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were stationed at that camp, July 30, 1918.

TAYLOR, AMOS E., Pvt. 1cl., Laboratory, home address, Glenville, Pa. Enlisted June 24, 1918, at York, Pa., and sent to the 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were stationed at that camp, July 5, 1918. Transferred Sorbonne U., Paris, Feb. 22, 1919.

THACKER, HUBERT A., Pvt. 1cl., Ration detail, home address, Yuma, Arizona. Accepted for enlistment at Oakland, California, and Enlisted June 4, 1918, at Fort McDowell, California. Transferred to Section 528, U. S. Army Ambulance Service at Camp Crane, Pa., June 29, 1918. Assigned to Replacement Unit No. 20, September 10, 1918. Joined this company October 17, 1918, from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher while we were stationed at Golrieux (Verdun) Meuse. Transferred Base Section 9, Antwerp, May 8, 1919.

TRIEB, CARL F., Pvt. 1cl., Ward man, home address, 1303 Brooklyn Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Accepted for enlistment at Oakland, Calif., and enlisted at Fort McDowell, June 24, 1918. (Same as above). Transferred A. P. M., Chateau Thierry, April 21, 1919.

TUCKER, FRANCIS B., Pvt. 1cl., Operating Room, home address, 709 Stockley Gardens, Norfolk, Va. Enlisted June 24, 1918, at Lynchburg, Va., and sent to the 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company July 5, 1918, while we were stationed at that camp. Transferred Lyon U., March 8, 1919.

WEAVER, EDWARD R., Pvt. 1cl., Carpenter, home address, Oconto, Nebr. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Broken Bow, Nebr., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

WEINBERBER, HARRY H., Pvt. 1cl., Dental Assistant, home address, 2554 S. Marshall St., Philadelphia, Pa. Enlisted April 9, 1918, at Philadelphia, Pa., and sent to the Base Hospital, Camp Lee, Va. Joined

this company when we were stationed at that camp, July 30, 1918. Transferred Sick Base 91, Feb. 10, 1919.

WELSH, ANDREW, Pvt. 1cl., Col.'s Orderly, home address, 6615 Ross St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Enlisted April 8, 1918, at Philadelphia and assigned to Base Hospital, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were stationed at that camp, July 30, 1918.

WIMMER, JAMES E., Pvt. 1cl., Ward Man, home address, Broken, Bow, Nebr. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Broken Bow, Nebr., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918. Transferred Base Sec. 9, Antwerp, May 8, '19.

WINKLER, WILLIAM A., Pvt. 1cl., Ward Man, home address, 2662 Indiana Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Enlisted March 3, 1918, at St. Louis, Mo., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918. Transferred 1st Replacement Depot, St. Aignan, for U. S., May 18, 1919.

WOIDNECK, Herman, Pvt. 1cl., Registrars Office, home address, Spencer, Nebraska. Enlisted March 5, 1918, at Butte, Nebr., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. Joined this organization when organized, March 21, 1918. Transferred Hosp. Center, Savenay, May 6, 1919.

ZRALY, JOSEPH C., Pvt. 1cl., Orderly, home address, 33 So. Beach & 85th Sts., Rockaway, Beach, New York. Accepted for enlistment at Richmond, Va. Enlisted May 18, 1918, at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and assigned to Section 522 H. S. Army Ambulance Service, Camp Crane, Pa., July 25, 1918. Transferred to Medical Replacement Unit No. 20, Camp Crane, Pa., September 10, 1918. Joined this company while we were stationed at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse, on October 17, 1918, from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher.

ADAMS, CHARLIE P., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Sulphur Springs, Texas. Enlisted July 16, 1918, at Sulphur Springs, Texas, and assigned to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. Transferred to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, at Camp MacArthur, Tex., August 28, 1918. Joined this company from the training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Div. AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher, while we were stationed at Glorieux, (Verdun) Meuse, Oct. 17, 1918. Transferred Base Sec. 9, Antwerp, May 8, 1919.

ADAMS, FRANK M., Pvt., Evacuating Detail, home address, Delton, Michigan. Enlisted December 14, 1917, at Camp MacArthur, Texas. Assigned to Base Hospital, Camp MacArthur, Texas. Transferred to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, August 22, 1918. Joined this company while we were stationed at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse, from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st. Depot Division, AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher, Oct. 17, 1918. Transferred Sick Base 45, January 15, 1919.

ALDRIDGE, ROY, Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Basin, Wyoming
PAGE ONE HUNDRED FORTY-SEVEN

ing. Enlisted July 19, 1918, at Basin, Wyoming, and sent to Ft. Logan, Colorado. Transferred to Med. Replacement Unit No. 44 at Camp MacArthur, Texas, on August 28, 1918. Joined this company while we were stationed at Glorieux, (Verdun) Meuse, October 17, 1918, from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher.

ALEXANDER, WILLIE S., Pvt. QM. Guard, home address, Dixon, Mo. Enlisted July 19, 1918, at Tuscumbia, Mo., and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred to Infantry Replacement Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 22, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Aldridge). Transferred 1st Replacement Depot St. Aignan, for U. S., May 13, 1919.

ALLEN, EZRA M., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, Sheridan, Wyoming. Enlisted July 19, 1918, at Lassen County, California, and sent to Ft. Logan, Colorado. Transferred to Infantry Replacement Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 22, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Aldridge).

ANDERSON, CHARLES J., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, 517 6th St. N. E., Minot, North Dakota. Enlisted March 29, 1918, at Minot, N. Dak., and sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to Base Hospital, Camp MacArthur, Texas. Assigned to Med. Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 22, 1918. Joined this company while we were stationed at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse, October 17, 1918, from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher.

ARNOLD, THOMAS H., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Route 3, Box 23, Mansfield, Texas. Enlisted July 16, 1918, at Cleburne, Texas, and sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Transferred to Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Anderson).

ATTLE, SAMUEL H., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, Hoopstown, Pa., care of I. C. Cain. Enlisted May 25, 1918, at Greenfield, Ind., and sent to the 159th Depot Brigade, Camp Zachary, Taylor, Kentucky. Transferred to Med. Dept. Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, June 18, 1918. Transferred to Camp Greenleaf, Ga. Joined this company July 15, 1918, while we were stationed at Camp Lee, Va.

AUSTIN, ELBERT W., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, Burkbrenett, Texas. Enlisted July 16, 1918, at Wichita Falls, Texas, and sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Transferred to Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, August 28, 1918. Joined this Company while we were stationed at Glorieux, (Verdun)

Meuse, October 17, 1918, from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher.

BABER, HERBERT A., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Lathrop, Mo., Clinton County, Route 4. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1918, at Plattsburg, Mo., and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred Camp MacArthur Aug. 12, 1918. Med. Rep. Unit 44, August 31, 1918. Joined this company (same as Austin).

BACHMAN, WILLIE, Pvt., Litter Bearer, home address, Vernon, Texas. Enlisted July 16, 1918, and sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Transferred to Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Med. Replacement Unit No. 44, August 28, 1918. Joined this company while we were stationed at Glorieux, (Verdun) Meuse, from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Div. AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher., October 17, 1918.

BALLEW, MARVIN H., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Wichita Falls, Texas. Enlisted June 23, 1918, at Wichita Falls, Texas, and sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Transferred to Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Bachman, Willie). Transferred Sick Base Hospital No. 91, Feb. 10, 1919.

BARGA, CLEMENT E., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, Route 4, Versailles, Ohio. Enlisted May 25, 1918, at Greenville, Ohio, and sent to Camp Zachary, Taylor, Kentucky. Transferred to Camp Greenleaf, Ga., June 11, 1918. Joined this company while we were stationed at Camp Lee, Va., July 15, 1918.

BARKER, HENRY W., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Route 2, Box 6, Odessa, Mo. Enlisted July 17, 1918, at Lexington, Mo., and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred to Infantry Replacement Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, August 28, 1918. Joined this company while we were stationed at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse, October 17, 1918, from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher.

BAUMGARDNER, WILLIAM C., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, Route 4, Box 16, Hermansville, Mo. Enlisted August 8, 1918, at Bolivar, Mo., and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred to Infantry Replacement Unit, Camp MacArthur, Texas, Aug. 13, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, August 31, 1918. Joined this company (same as Barker).

BEAL, OLIVER W., Pvt., Evacuating Detail, home address, Douthat, Okla. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Miami, Oklahoma, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 11, 1918.

BEAT, RAY D., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Electra, Texas.

Enlisted July 16, 1918, at Wichita Falls, Texas, and sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Transferred to Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, August 28, 1918. Joined this company from Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher, October 17, 1918, while we were stationed at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse.

BECK, ERNEST G. C., Pvt., Red Cross, home address, 5632 A. Maple Ave. St. Louis, Mo., or 1911 North Main St. Alton, Ill. Enlisted July 16, 1918, at St. Louis, Mo., and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred to Inf. Replacement Unit, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 20, 1918. Assigned to Med. Replacement Unit No. 44, August 28, 1918. Joined this company while we were stationed at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse(same as Beat).

BILYEU, ASA L., Pvt., Guard, home address, Tar River, Oklahoma. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Miami, Oklahoma, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 11, 1918. Transferred Base Sec. 9, Antwerp, Bel., May 8, 1919.

BJERKE, NELS, Pvt., Ward Man, home address, Northwood, North Dakota. Accepted for enlistment at Grand Forks, North Dakota. Enlisted December 15, 1917, at Jefferson Barracks. Mo. Sent to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Transferred to Camp MacArthur, Texas, January 24, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, Aug. 22, 1918. Joined this company from Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher, October 17, 1918, while we were stationed at Glorieux, (Verdun) Meuse.

BOGGIO, VICTOR, Pvt., Unassigned, home address, 3535 Shawshone St., Denver, Colorado. Enlisted July 16, 1918. at Denver, Colorado, and sent to Ft. Logan, Colorado. Transferred to Camp MacArthur, Texas (Infantry Repl. Unit) July 22, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, August 28, 1918. Joined this company from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher, October 17, 1918, while we were stationed at Glorieux, (Verdun) Meuse.

BOWDEN, JOHN D., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Route 1, Cuba, Wisconsin. Enlisted August 8, 1918, at Darlington, Wisc., and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 13, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 31, 1918. Joined this company (same as Boggio).

BOYD, FLAY, Pvt., Ward Man, home address. Winnebago, Nebr. Enlisted June 28, 1918, at Pender, Nebraska, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 48, Ft. Riley, Kansas, on September 5, 1918. Joined this company (same as Boggio).

BRECKNER, JOHN P., Pvt., Guard, home address, Alliance, Nebr.

Enlisted July 18, 1918, at Torrington, Wyo., and sent to Ft. Logan, Colo. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Tex., July 22, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Boggio).

BROCKETT, FRANK, Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Route 1, Grand View, Texas. Enlisted July 16, 1918, at Cleburne, Texas, and sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Transferred to Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, August 28, 1918. Joined this company October 17, 1918, while we were stationed at Glorieux, (Verdun) Meuse, from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher.

BROWN, CLIFFORD V., Pvt., Registrars Office, home address, 436 Vine St., East Liverpool, Ohio. Enlisted June 25, 1918, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and sent to the 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were stationed at that camp, August 3, 1918. Transferred Nancy U., Feb. 23, 1919.

BUCKMASTER, FRED R., Pvt., Red Cross, home address, Tensleep, Wyo. Enlisted July 19, 1918, at Worland, Wyo., and sent to Ft. Logan, Colo. Transferred to Infantry Replacement Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 22, 1918. Assigned to Med. Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 22, 1918. Joined this company while we were stationed at Glorieux, (Verdun) Meuse, October 17, 1918, from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher.

BUFFALOE, WESLEY R., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Box 5, Charlie, Texas. Enlisted July 16, 1918, at Henrietta, Texas, and sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 31, 1918. Joined this company (same as Buckmaster).

BURK, EARL N., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Colorado, Texas. Enlisted July 15, 1918, at Colorado, Texas, and sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company, (same as Buckmaster).

BURT, WALTER F., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Alvarado, Texas. Enlisted July 16, 1918, at Cleburne, Texas, and sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Buckmaster).

BUTTON, EDDIE, Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Motor Route "A" Goodman, Mo. Enlisted August 8, 1918, at Pineville, Mo., and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp Mac-

Arthur, Texas, August 13, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 31, 1918. Joined this company (same as Buckmaster).

CARTER, CLAUDE R., Pvt., Guard, home address, New Hampton, Mo. Enlisted August 8, 1918, at Albany, Mo., and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred to Inf. Replacement Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 13, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 31, 1918. Joined this company (same as Campbell).

CARTER, FRANK D., Pvt., Receiving Ward, home address, Parkman, Wyoming. Enlisted July 19, 1918, at Sheridan, Wyoming, and sent to Ft. Logan, Colo. Transferred to the Infantry Replacement Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 22, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Campbell).

CHAFIN, OSCAR E., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Dublin, Texas. Enlisted June 26, 1918, at Anson, Texas, and sent to the 165th Depot Brigade, Camp Travis, Texas. Transferred to Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 17, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, September 2, 1918. Joined this company (same as Campbell). Transferred 1st Replacement Depot, St. Aignan, for U. S., April 19, 1919.

CIOCHETTO, ANTONIO, Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Wilson Mesa, Vandaium, Colo. Enlisted July 18, 1918, at Telluride, Colorado, and sent to Ft. Logan, Colo. Transferred to the Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 22, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Campbell).

CLARK, BENJAMIN M., Pvt., Guard, home address, Shelbyville, Texas. Enlisted July 15, 1918, at Center, Texas, and sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Campbell). Transferred 1st Replacement Depot, St. Aignan, for U. S., May 2, 1919.

CLARK, WILLIAM P., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Route 2, Box 20, Grand View, Texas. Enlisted July 15, 1918, at Itasca, Texas, and sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Campbell).

COFFEY, LESLIE D., Pvt., Orderly, home address, Coelleda, Mo. Enlisted July 18, 1918, at Linn Creek, Mo., and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, August 27. Joined Co. (same as Campbell). Transferred Sick Base Hospital 91, 1919.

CONDRA, CLATE, Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Iberia, Mo. Enlisted July 17, 1918, at Tuscumbia, Mo., and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred to Inf. Replacement Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Collins).

COOPER, TEARENCE V., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, Route 2, Campbell, Mo. Enlisted July 18, 1918, at Kenneth, Mo., and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Med. Unit No. 44 at Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company, (same as Collins). Transferred 1st Replacement Depot, St. Aignan, for U. S., May 16, 1919.

CRADY, EBNER C., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Route "A" Childress, Texas. Enlisted July 15, 1918, at Childress, Texas, and sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, Aug. 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Collins).

CRIDER, WILLIAM O., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, Rend, Illinois. Enlisted July 19, 1918, at Fremont County, Wyoming, and sent to Ft. Logan, Colo. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 22, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Collins). Transferred Sick Base Hospital 91.

CROWLEY, CHARLES E., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Shoshoni, Wyoming. Enlisted July 19, 1918, at Worland, Wyoming, and sent to Fort Logan, Colo. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 22, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Collins). Transferred 1st Replacement Depot, St. Aignan, Jan. 29, for U. S.

DeLUCIA, TONY, Pvt., Tailor, home address, 27 Roberts St., Bradford, Pennsylvania. Enlisted July 5, 1918, at Bradford, Pa., and sent to the 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were stationed at that camp, July 19, 1918. Transferred 1st Replacement Depot, St. Aignan, for discharge in Europe, April 3, 1919.

DEWALD, JOHN P., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Casper, Wyoming. Enlisted July 19, 1918, at Casper, Wyoming, and sent to Fort Logan, Colo. Transferred to Infantry Replacement Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 22, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company while we were stationed at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse, October 17, 1918, from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher.

DICKINSON, OSCAR H., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Quanah, Texas. Enlisted July 16, 1918, at Quanah, Texas, and sent to Fort Sam

Houston, Texas. Transferred to the Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Dewald). Transferred 1st Replacement Depot, St. Aignan, for U. S., May 18, 1919.

DONAHUE, EDWARD V., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Sheridan Heights Ranch, Sheridan, Wyoming. Enlisted July 19, 1918, at Sheridan, Wyo., and sent to Ft. Logan, Colorado. Transferred to the Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 22, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Dewald).

DREWRY, GORDON O., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Campbell, Mo. Enlisted July 28, 1918, at Kenneth, Mo., and sent to Jefferson Barracks Mo. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Dewald).

DYER, WILLIAM W., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Route 3, Odessa, Mo. Enlisted July 17, 1918, at Lexington, Mo., and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Dewald).

EBBERT, CLYDE, Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Douglas, Wyo. Enlisted July 19, 1918, at Douglas, Wyo., and sent to Ft. Logan, Colo. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 22, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, Aug. 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Dewald).

ELMORE, SIDNEY, Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Route 1, Whitney, Texas. Enlisted July 15, 1918, at Childress, Texas and sent to Ft. Sam Houston. Transferred to Inf. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Dewald).

ERICKSON, JOE, Pvt., Ward Man, Home address, Box 484, Telluride, Colorado. Enlisted July 18, 1918, at Telluride, Colo., and sent to Ft. Logan, Colo. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 22, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Dewald).

ESPEY, WILLIAM, Pvt., Ward Man, home address, Bicknell, Indiana. Enlisted April 29, 1918, at Vincennes, Ind., and sent to 159th Depot Brigade, Camp Zachary, Taylor, Kentucky. Transferred to Camp Greenleaf, Georgia (Med. Dept.) May 23, 1918. Joined this company from Camp Greenleaf, Ga., while we were stationed at Camp Lee, Va., July 15, 1918.

ETTNER, WILLIAM J., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, 475 So. 18th St., Salem, Oregon. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Salem, Ore., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC,

Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined our company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 4, 1918. Transferred Base Sec. 9, Antwerp, Bel., May 8, 1919.

EVANSON, LEON, (Private), home address, 827 Maxwell Ave., Detroit, Mich. Accepted for enlistment at Detroit, Mich. Enlisted July 24, 1917, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and sent to Medical Dept., Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Transferred to Base Hospital, Waco, Texas, August 19, 1917, and to the Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, at Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, Thessee, Loir-Et-Cher, while we were stationed at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse, October 17, 1918.

FARLEY, ALBERT R., Pvt., Receiving Ward, home address, Aullville, Mo. Enlisted July 17, 1918, at Lexington, Mo., and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred to Inf. Replacement Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Med. Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company while we were stationed at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse, October 17, 1918, from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, AEF, Thessee, Loir-Et-Cher.

FORD, GEORGE L., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, 2028 Highland Ave., Everett, Wash. Enlisted April 25, 1918, at Everett, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 4, 1918. Transferred A. P. M., Chateau Thierry, April 21, 1919.

FORREST, BENJAMIN F., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Blum, Texas. Enlisted July 15, 1918, at Itasca, Texas, and sent to Fort Sam, Houston, Texas. Transferred to Infantry Replacement Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Farley).

FORTIER, ARTHUR L., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, 305 16th Ave., Charles City, Iowa. Enlisted April 28, 1918, at Charles City, Iowa, and sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 9, 1918.

FRASGALLO, NICOLO, Pvt., Unassigned, home address, 2833 E. Solomon St., Philadelphia, Pa. Enlisted May 13, 1918, at Philadelphia, Pa., and sent to Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, May 17, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, September 2, 1918. Joined this company (same as Farley).

GARDINER, JAMES, Pvt., Guard, home address, 3934 E. 13th St., Kansas City, Mo. Enlisted July 17, 1918, at Kansas City, Mo., and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp Mac-

Arthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, Aug. 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Farley). Transferred Base Sec. 9, Antwerp, Bel., May 8, 1919.

GIBSON, NORMAN V., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, Box 6, Charleston, Ark. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Miami, Okla., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 11, 1918.

HAILEY, JESSE E., Pvt. 1st Class, Ward Man, home address, Miami, Oklahoma. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Miami, Oklahoma, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 11, 1918.

HAMMOND, CHARLES A., Pvt. 1st Class, Unassigned, home address, 305 E. 6th St., Sheridan, Wyoming. Enlisted July 19, 1918, at Belle Fourche, South Dakota, and sent to Ft. Logan, Colo. Transferred to the Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 22, 1918. Assigned to Medical Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Gillis).

HAMMOND, GEORGE D., Pvt. 1st Class, Receiving Ward, home address, 306 E. 30th St., Tacoma, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Tacoma, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 4, 1918.

HANSON, SAM O., Pvt. 1st Class, Unassigned, home address, 1446 James St., Bellingham, Wash. Enlisted April 25, 1918, at Bellingham, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 4, 1918. Transferred 1st Replacement Depot, St. Aignan, for U. S., May 16, 1919.

HARDIN, JEFF, Pvt. 1st Class, Unassigned, home address, Snyder, Texas. Enlisted July 15, 1918, at Childress, Texas, and sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Medical Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Hand).

HARVEY, ISAAC N., Pvt. 1st Class, Receiving Ward, home address, Bandon, Oregon. Enlisted April 25, 1918, at Woodburn, Oregon, and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 4, 1918.

HERNDON, EMMET L., Pvt. 1st Class, Truck Driver, home address, 2220 Chelsea Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Enlisted July 17, 1918, at Kansas City, Mo., and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, Aug. 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Hand).

HEUBLEIN, LEE, Pvt. 1st Class, Ward Man, home address, Route 1, Box 65, Colville, Wash. Enlisted April 25, 1918, at Colville, Wash.,

MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1918. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 4, 1918.

HIGHT, ALLEN H., Pvt. 1st Class, Unassigned, home address, Vanadium, Colo. Enlisted July 18, 1918, at Telluride, Colo., and sent to Ft. Logan, Colo. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 22, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company October 17, 1918, while we were stationed at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse, from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher.

HONIN, KENT. Pvt. 1st Class, Ward Man, home address, 513 E. Wishkah St., Aberdeen, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Hoquiam, Wash., and sent to 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 4, 1918. Transferred Hdq. Second Div. as Dental Assistant, April 30, 1919.

GOSCIMINSKI, WILLIAM, Pvt., Guard, home address, 1204 Lewis Street, Jackson, Mich. Accepted for enlistment at Toledo, Ohio, and enlisted July 6, 1917, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Sent to Camp Funston, Leon Springs, Texas, July 12, 1918. Transferred to Cas. Det. Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 6, 1917. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 22, 1918. Joined this company (same as Gillis).

GREENE, SHELTON, Pvt., Ward Man, home address, 666 Franklin Ave., Lexington, Mo. Enlisted July 17, 1918, at Lexington, Mo., and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred to Infantry Rep. Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, Aug. 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Gillis).

HAGGARD, LELAND P., Pvt., Orderly, home address, care of Mrs. Grace Tucker, Bollivar, Mo. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Miami, Okla., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 11, 1918. Transferred Sec. Base 9, Antwerp, Bel., May 8, 1919.

HAIN, HENRY F., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, Route 6, Box 37, Salem, Ore. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Salem, Ore., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

HAND, AMOS E., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, Heiver, Wyoming. Enlisted July 19, 1918, at Worland, Wyoming, and sent to Ft. Logan, Colo. Transferred to Infantry Replacement Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 22, 1918. Assigned to Medical Replacement Unit No. 44,

Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company while we were stationed at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse, October 17, 1918, from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher.

HANSFORD, JOHN T., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Route 2, Box 106, Mountain View, Mo. Enlisted July 17, 1918, at Tuscumbia, Mo., and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 23, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Hand). Transferred Sick Base 91.

HARSHMAN, CHARLES P., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Cory, Colo. Enlisted July 19, 1918, at Delta, Colo., and sent to Ft. Logan, Colo. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 22, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Hand).

HAUGEN, CLARENCE G., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, 2512 34th Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn. Enlisted April 30, 1918, and sent to Ft. Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 9, 1918.

HEISTAND, ORVILLE O., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, Rossburg, Ohio. Enlisted May 25, 1918, at Greenville, Ohio, and sent to 159th Depot Brigade, Camp Zachary, Taylor, Kentucky. Transferred to Camp Greenleaf, Ga., June 11, 1918. Joined this company from Camp Greenleaf, Ga., July 15, 1918, while we were stationed at Camp Lee, Virginia. Transferred Base Sec. 9, Antwerp, Bel., May 8, 1919.

HILL, PEARLY, Pvt., Unassigned, home address, North Main St., Commerce, Oklahoma. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Miami, Oklahoma, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 11, 1918.

HIRT, JOSEPH P., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Medford, Wisconsin. Enlisted July 19, 1918, at Lusk, Wyo., and sent to Ft. Logan, Colo. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, MacArthur, Texas, July 21, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Hight).

HOFF, EDWARD, Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Soldier, Iowa. Enlisted July 19, 1918, at Casper, Wyoming, and sent to Ft. Logan, Colorado. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 22, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Hight).

HORSCH, ARTHUR, Pvt., Unassigned, home address, 326 So. Lincoln St., Casper, Wyoming. Enlisted July 19, 1918, at Casper, Wyoming, and sent to Ft. Logan, Colorado. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp

MacArthur, Texas, July 22, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, Aug. 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Hight).

HORTON, CLARENCE E., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Hayden, Colorado. Enlisted July 19, 1918, at Steamboat Springs, Colorado, and sent to Ft. Logan, Colo. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 22, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Hight) Transferred 1st Replacement Depot, St. Aignan, for U. S., May 21, 1919.

HOSKIN, ALBERT J., JR., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Ridgeway, Colorado. Enlisted July 18, 1918, at Ouray, Colorado, and sent to and sent to 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to Ft. Logan, Colo. Transferred to Inf. Rep. Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, July 22, 1918. Assigned to Med. Rep. Unit No. 44, Camp MacArthur, Texas, August 28, 1918. Joined this company (same as Hight).

HOUEK, JAMES J., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, 5801 So. 45th West St., P. O. box 80, South Omaha, Nebraska. Enlisted March 5, 1918, at Benson, Nebraska, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918.

IRONS, WILLIAM M., Pvt., Power House, home address, 1325 Hawthorne Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. Enlisted April 29, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn., and sent to the 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 10, 1918.

JOHNSON, ALEX, Pvt., Litter Bearer, home address, 609 6th Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Seattle, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

ISELL, ECBERT, Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Troy, Mich., Enlisted at Detroit, Mich., Jan 28, 1918. Spent four months at Fort Oglethorpe, in Ambulance Co. 22. Arrived in France via England in middle of June. Attended X-Ray school in Paris until July 30, when he was sent out to the front with Mobile Surgical Unit No. 8. Have been with F. H. No. 9, F. H. No. 7, E. H. No. 5 and F. H. No. 315. Transferred A. E. F. U. March 7, 1919. Joined Evac. Hosp. No. 15 about the middle of November.

JASPER, CAROL, Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Pullman, Wash. Entered Military service April 26, 1918. Sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., and assigned to 166th Depot Brigade. Transferred to Medical Dep't. Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1918. Joined E. H. No. 15 at Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

JONES, HOWARD E., Pvt., Truck Driver, home address, Route 1, Warrensburg, Illinois. Enlisted April 27, 1918, at Decatur, Ill., and sent to the 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 4, 1918.

KING, GROVER C., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, 4349 8th Ave. N. E., Seattle, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Seattle, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

KIRK, ARTHUR R., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, Route "B" Guymon, Okla. Enlisted May 26, 1918, at Guymon, Okla., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 11, 1918.

KLEB, WILLIAM, Pvt., Ward Man, home address, Bordulac, Minn. Enlisted April 29, 1918, at Carrington, North Dakota, and sent to the 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 9, 1918.

LARSON, CARL, Pvt., Evacuating Detail, home address, 4944 Erie St., Chicago, Ill. Enlisted April 25, 1918, at Seattle, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

LARSON, GEORGE, Pvt., Unassigned, home address, 2123 4th St. North, Minneapolis, Minn. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minn., and sent to the 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 10, 1918.

LEITZKE, ARTHUR C. F., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, 719 3rd Ave. So., Wausau, Wisc., or 606½ Pike St., Seattle, Wash. Enlisted April 25, 1918, at Seattle, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

LOTT, THOMAS, Pvt., Litter Bearer, home address, Picher, Oklahoma. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Miami, Oklahoma, and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 11, 1918.

LYMAN, ARTHUR L. R., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, 722 Locust St., Missoula, Mont. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Missoula, Mont., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1918. Joined this company from



Margaret Mullen
Chief Nurse



Rebecca Allen



Katherine M. Babcock

the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918. Transferred Base Sec. 9, Antwerp, Bel., May 8, 1919.

McVEY, JOHN L., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Stafford, Kansas. Enlisted April 2, 1918, at Green River, Wyoming, and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918. Transferred Sick Base 91 .

MARKS, GLEN S., Pvt., Litter Bearer, home address, Blue Creek, Wash. Enlisted April 25, 1918, at Colville, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from Cas. Det., June 4, 1918. Transferred Sick Base 91.

MASON, REUBEN A., Ward Man, home address, Thornton, Whitman County, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Colfax, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918. Transferred Sick Base 91, Jan. 13, 1919.

MAY, WILLIAM P., Unassigned, home address, 10405 Avenue "H" South Chicago, Ill. Enlisted April 27, 1918, at Hammond, Indiana, and sent to the 159th Depot Brigade, Camp Zachary, Taylor, Ky. Transferred to Camp Greenleaf, Ga., May 23, 1918. Joined this company while we were stationed at Camp Lee, Va., from Camp Greenleaf, Ga., July 15, 1918. Transferred Base Sec. 9, Antwerp, May 8, 1919.

MERRILL, JOHN R., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, care of Leonard Glove Store, Seattle, Wash. Enlisted April 25, 1918, at Seattle, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 4, 1918.

MOORE, FRANK J., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, Lockley, Texas. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Miami, Okla., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 11, 1918.

MUMAU, LYNN H., Pvt., Litter Bearer, home address, Penawawa, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Colfax, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

NEIL, FRED E., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, Ferndale, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Seattle, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1918. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.



Margaret Bee



Ellen E. Connolly



Margaret A. Curry

NOONAN, JOSEPH S., Pvt., Red Cross, home address, Duvall, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Seattle, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1918. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 4, 1918.

OLSON, HENRY W., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, 4652 No. Pearl St., Tacoma, Wash. Enlisted April 26, 1918, at Tacoma, Wash., and sent to the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash. Transferred to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1918. Joined this company from the Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, June 4, 1918.

PATTON, RAY H., Pvt., X-RAY Manipulator, home address, Twin Falls, Idaho. Accepted for enlistment at Twin Falls, Idaho. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Fort Douglas, Utah. Sent to Ft. Russell, Wyoming, June 26, 1918. Transferred to Camp Merritt, New Jersey, July 3, 1918. Assigned to Overseas Casual Detachment, Camp Merritt, New Jersey, July 20, 1918. Left U. S. August 9, 1918, and sent to Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, AEF, at Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher. Transferred to Hospital Center Bazailles-sur-Meuse August 28, 1918. Assigned to Mobile Surgical Unit No. 108, on September 9, 1918, and after covering considerable country with that Unit, Joined our company the day we arrived at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse, October 13, 1918. Transferred Base Sec. 9, Antwerp, Bel., May 8, 1919.

SHEELER, WILLIAM A., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, 327 Potts St., Johnstown, Pa. Enlisted June 24, 1918, at Johnstown, Pa., and sent to the 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were stationed at that camp, August 3, 1918.

SULLIVAN, STEPHEN M., Pvt., Rec. Ward, home address, 11 Selven St., Dorchester, Mass. Accepted for enlistment at Boston, Mass. Enlisted June 1, 1918, at Fort Slocum, N. Y. Sent to Camp Greenleaf, Ga., June 12, 1918. Joined this company from Camp Greenleaf, Ga., while we were stationed at Camp Lee, Va., July 15, 1918. Transferred Base Sec. 9, Antwerp, Bel., May 8, 1919.

TILLEY, MAX A., Pvt., Registrars Office, home address, Tower Hill, Ill. Accepted for enlistment at Mattoon, Ill. Enlisted April 23, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Sent to Camp Crane, Pa., September 6, 1918. Assigned to Overseas Casual Detachment, September 10, 1918. Joined this organization (same as Speedie). Transferred Hospital Center, Savenay, May 6, 1919.

TREMBLAY, ROY, Pvt., Unassigned, home address, 1327 Bluff St., Peru, Ill. Accepted for enlistment at La Salle, Ill. Enlisted April 29, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Sent to Camp Crane, Pa., September 6, 1918. Assigned to Overseas Casual Detachment, Camp Crane, Pa., September 10, 1918. Joined this company (same as Speedie).



Ivy L. Dickinson



Anne Gemkow



Daisy M. Herbert

ULLRICH, ALFRED J., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, 1127 Cherry St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Accepted for enlistment at Milwaukee, Wisc. Enlisted June 11, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Sent to Camp Crane, Pa., July 5, 1918. Transferred to Overseas Casual Detachment September 10, 1918. Joined this company (same as Speedie). Transferred Base Sec. 9, Antwerp, Bel., May 8, 1919.

ULNESS, EIDSVOLD H., Pvt., Registrars Office, Wilton, North Dakota. Accepted for enlistment at Bismarck, North Dakota. Enlisted June 24, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Sent to Camp Crane, Pa., July 3, 1918. Assigned to Overseas Casual Detachment September 10, 1918. Joined this company (same as Speedie) Transferred Hosp. Center, Savenay, May 6, 1919.

WATSON, GEORGE G., Pvt., Receiving Ward, home address, 612 Hillyer St., Pekin, Ill. Accepted for enlistment at Peoria, Ill. Enlisted April 2, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Sent to Camp Crane, Pa., July 5, 1918. Transferred to Overseas Casual Detachment, Camp Crane, Pa., September 10, 1918. Joined this company while we were stationed at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse, October 17, 1918, from the Training School for Sanitary Troops, 1st Depot Division, AEF, Thesee, Loir-Et-Cher. Transferred Hosp. Center, Savenay, May 6, 1919.

WEDDERBURN, GEORGE N., Pvt., Surgeons Asst., home address, 504 State St., Rockford, Ill., or Mercy Hospital, Pittsburg, Pa. Enlisted June 28, 1918, at Pittsburg, Pa., and sent to the 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Va. Joined this company while we were stationed at that camp, July 19, 1918. Transferred Med. Dept. Lab., Dijon, May 2, 1919.

WESTBAY, PHILENUS L., Pvt., Ward Man, home address, Crown Point, Ind. Accepted for enlistment at Hammond, Ind. Enlisted May 17, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Sent to Camp Crane, Pa., September 6, 1918. Assigned to Overseas Casual Detachment, Camp Crane, Pa., September 10, 1918. Joined this company (same as Watson). Transferred Sick Base 91, Jan. 13, 1919.

WHETHAM, CHARLEY, Pvt., Ward Man, home address, Lynch, Nebraska. Enlisted March 5, 1918, at Butte, Nebr. and sent to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas. Joined this company when organized, March 21, 1918. Transferred Sick Base 91.

WHITCOMB, DEWEY E., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Route 2, Attica, N. Y. Accepted for enlistment at Batavia, N. Y. Enlisted Feb. 20, 1918, at Batavia, N. Y. Sent to Camp Crane, Pa. Assigned to Overseas Casual Detachment, Camp Crane, Pa., September 10, 1918. Joined this company (same as Watson).

WHITE, WILLIAM, Pvt., Orderly, home address, Bistol, Va. Accepted for enlistment at Abingdon, Va. Enlisted May 10, 1918, at Ft. Thomas, Ky. Sent to Camp Crane, Pa., June 25, 1918. Assigned to



Ethel E. Condon



Mary A. Howley



Mary S. Johnson

Overseas Casual Detachment, Camp Crane, Pa., September 10, 1918. Joined this company (same as Watson). Transferred Base Sec. 9, Antwerp, May 8, 1919.

WIEDMAN, WILLIAM A., Pvt., Receiving Ward, home address, Patterson, Iowa. Enlisted April 30, 1918, at Winterset, Iowa, and sent to 163rd Depot Brigade, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Transferred to MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kansas, May 22, 1918. Joined this company from Cas. Det. MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans., June 9, 1918.

WILLIAMS, FRED E., Pvt., Quartermaster Office, home address, care of Lyceum Theatre, Duluth, Minn. Accepted for enlistment at Duluth, Minn. Enlisted April 20, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Sent to Camp Crane, Pa., Sept. 6, 1918. Assigned to Overseas Casual Det., September 10, 1918. Joined this company (same as Watson).

WILLIAMS, RALPH O., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, Wendte, South Dakota. Accepted for enlistment at Pierre, South Dakota. Enlisted July 21, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Sent to Camp Crane, Pa., September 6, 1918. Assigned to Overseas Casual Det., Camp Crane, Pa., September 10, 1918. Joined this company (same as Watson). Transferred Sick Base 91.

WILSON, JAMES C., Pvt., Cook, home address, 705 So. 2nd St., Hopewell, Va. Enlisted March 4, 1918, at Bridgeport, Nebr., and sent to the MOTC, Ft. Riley, Kans. Joined this company when it was organized, March 21, 1918. Dropped Jan. 16, 1919.

WILSON, RICHARD L., Pvt., Unassigned, home address, 221 West 6th St., Covington, Ky. Accepted for enlistment at Covington, Ky. Enlisted May 27, 1918, at Ft. Thos., Ky. Sent to Camp Crane July 25, 1918. Assigned to Overseas Cas. Det., Sept. 10, 1918. Joined this company (same as Watson).



Janet Keane



Susan Marshall



Elizabeth M. Meckley

The Nurse Personnel

MULLEN, MARGARET, Chief Nurse, home address, Haverstraw, New York. Entered military service September 10, 1917. Served at Walter Reed General Hospital from Sept. 12, 1917, to Oct. 6, 1917. At Base Hospital, Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, from Oct. 7, 1917, to August 19, 1918. Sailed for AEF September 14, 1918. Arrived at South Hampton, England, September 21, 1918. Assigned to Evac. Hosp. No. 15 and joined October 17, 1918, when we were stationed at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse. Left E. H. 15 May 2, 1919, for Rimaucourt. Started for home from Rimaucourt May 8, 1919.

ALLEN, REBECCA, Nurse, home address, 148 E. 2nd Street, Bloomsbury, Pa. Entered the military service May 11, 1918. Served at Base Hospital, Camp Gordon, Ga., from May 16, 1918, to August 25, 1918. Sailed for AEF September 14, 1918. Arrived at South Hampton, England, September 21, 1918. Joined E. H. 15 Oct. 17, 1918, at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse.

BABCOCK, KATHERINE M., Nurse, home address, 2646 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Illinois, care of Streeter Hospital. Entered the military service July 8, 1918, at Chicago, Illinois. Served at Base Hospital, Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, from July 9, 1918, to August 19, 1918. Sailed for AEF September 14, 1918. Arrived South Hampton, England, September 21, 1918. Assigned to E. H. 15 and joined October 17, 1918, at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse.

BEE, MARGARET, Nurse, home address, 82 Preble Street, South Boston, Mass. Entered the military service June 26, 1918. Served at Camp Devens (Base Hosp.) Mass., from July 12, 1918, to August 21, 1918. Sailed for AEF September 14, 1918. Arrived at South Hampton, England, September 21, 1918. Assigned to E. H. 15 and joined October 17, 1918, at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse.

CONDON, ETHEL E., Nurse, home address, 1300 Monroe Street, Rochester, New York. Entered the military service April 8, 1918. Served at General Hospital No. 6, Ft. McPherson, Ga., from April 10, 1918, to August 16, 1918. Sailed for AEF September 14, 1918. Arrived at South Hampton, England, September 21, 1918. Joined E. H. 15 at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse, October 17, 1918.

CONNOLLY, ELLEN E., Nurse, home address, care of Taylor Bros., 942-52 Penn. Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Entered the military service June 1, 1918. Served at General Hospital No. 6, Ft. McPherson, Ga., from June 3, 1918, to August 16, 1918. Sailed for AEF September 14, 1918. Arrived at South Hampton, England, September 21, 1918. Joined E. H. 15 at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse, October 17, 1918. (With Base Hospital No. 21 at Paighton, Eng., 2 weeks).



Grace M. Mumau



Myrtle Ricketts



Bernice M. Schmidt



Josephine Weber

CURRY, MARGARET A., Nurse, home address, 343 Court Street, Keene, New Hampshire. Entered the military service July 15, 1918. Served at Base Hospital, Camp Devens, Mass., from July 15, 1918, to August 21, 1918. Sailed for AEF September 14, 1918. Arrived at South Hampton, England, September 21, 1918. Joined E. H. 15 at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse, October 17, 1918.

DICKINSON, IVY L., Nurse, home address, 138 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass., Suite 17, care of W. R. Hobbs. Entered the military service December 18, 1917. Served at Base Hospital, Camp Wadsworth, Ga., from Dec. 18, 1917, to August 19, 1918. Sailed for AEF September 14, 1918. Arrived at South Hampton, England, September 21, 1918. Joined E. H. 15 at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse, October 17, 1918.

ELWOOD, BESSIE L., Nurse, home address, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Entered the military service January 1, 1918. On duty at Nurse's Mobilization Station, New York, N. Y., from January 1, 1918, to January 31, 1918. Sailed for AEF Feb. 1, 1918. On duty at Rouen, France, with the British Expeditionary Forces until January 21, 1919. On duty with American Base Hospital No. 110 until joined E. H. 15 at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse, Feb. 26, 1919.

GEMKOW, ANNE, Nurse, home address, Brackenridge, Pa. Entered the military service May 1, 1918. Served at General Hospital No. 6, Ft. McPherson, Ga., from May 3, 1918, to August 16, 1918. Sailed for AEF September 14, 1918. Arrived at South Hampton, England, September 21, 1918. Joined E. H. 15 at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse, October 17, 1918. (With Base Hospital No. 21 at Paignton, Eng., 2 weeks).

HERBERT, DAISY M., Nurse, home address, 1343 Clifton Street, N. W. (Melrose Apt's.) Washington, D. C. Entered the military service April 25, 1918. Served at Base Hospital, Camp Mead, Maryland, from April 25, 1918, to August 20, 1918. Sailed for AEF September 14, 1918. Arrived at South Hampton, England, September 21, 1918. Joined E. H. 15 at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse, October 17, 1918.

HOWLEY, MARY A., Nurse, home address, 59 Cherry Street, Rutland, Vermont. Entered the military service July 15, 1918, to August 21, 1918. Sailed for AEF September 14, 1918. Arrived at South Hampton, England, September 21, 1918. Joined E. H. 15 October 17, 1918, at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse.

JOHNSON, MARY F., Nurse, home address, 11 Grant Street, Natick, Mass. Entered the military service December 17, 1917. Served at Base Hospital, Camp Meade, Maryland, from December 19, 1917, to August 20, 1918. Sailed for AEF September 14, 1918. Arrived at South Hampton, England, September 21, 1918. Joined E. H. 15 at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse, Oct. 17, 1918.

KEANE, JANET, Nurse, home address, Springfield, Mass. Entered the military service June 1, 1918. Served at Base Hospital, Camp Devens, Mass., from June 2, 1918, to August 21, 1918. Sailed for AEF September 14, 1918. Arrived at South Hampton, England, September 21, 1918. Joined E. H. 15 October 17, 1918, at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse.

MARSHALL, SUSAN, Nurse, home address, 87 Independence Ave., Quincy, Mass. Entered the military service Feb. 16, 1918. Served at Camp Sherman, Ohio, from Feb. 19, 1918, to June 24, 1918. Sailed for AEF July 21, 1918. Served with Evac. Hosp. No. 4 until January 2, 1919. Transferred to E. H. 15 sick on January 2, 1919, and on Feb. 1, 1919, assigned to duty with E. H. 15.

McGUIRE, MARGARET C., Nurse, home address, Cleveland, Ohio. Entered the military service Dec. 29, 1917. At Nurses Mobilization Camp, N. Y. until sailed, Feb. 1, 1918. With BEF Rouen until Jan. 22, 1919. Joined E. H. 15 at Glorieux Feb. 26, 1919.

McNUTT, GRACE L., Nurse, home address, Greenwood, Indiana. Entered military service March 25, 1918. Served at Base Hospital, Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, from April 1, 1918, to August 19, 1918. Sailed for AEF September 14, 1918. Arrived at South Hampton, England, September 21, 1918. Assigned to and joined E. H. 15 Oct. 17, 1918, at Glorieux. Left company April 22, 1919, for return to U. S. and immediate discharge.

MECKLEY, ELIZABETH N., Nurse, home address, Bainbridge, Pa. Entered the military service July 2, 1918. Served with Base Hospital, Camp Devens, Mass., from July 4, 1918, to August 21, 1918. Sailed for AEF Sept. 14, 1918. Arrived at South Hampton, England, September 21, 1918. Joined E. H. 15 at Glorieux October 17, 1918.

MIMS, LILY A., Nurse, home address, New Orleans, La. Entered the military service Jan. 1, 1918. On duty at Nurse's Mobilization Station, New York, N. Y., from Jan. 4, 1918, to Jan 31, 1918. Sailed for AEF Feb. 1, 1918. On duty with BEF at Rouen, France, until Jan. 22, 1919. Joined E. H. 15 at Glorieux Feb. 26, 1919.

MUMAU, GRACE M., Nurse, home address, Landisville, Pa. Entered the military service July 5, 1918. Served with Base Hospital, Camp Devens, Mass., from July 7, 1918, to August 21, 1918. Sailed for AEF September 21, 1918. Arrived at South Hampton, England, September 21, 1918. Joined E. H. 15 at Glorieux October 17, 1918.

SCHMIDT, BERNICE M., Nurse, home address, Macon, Georgia. Entered military service November 30, 1917. Served with Base Hospital, Camp Gordon, Ga., from Dec. 2, 1917, to Aug. 25, 1918. Sailed for AEF September 14, 1918. Arrived at South Hampton, England, September 21, 1918. Joined E. H. 15 at Glorieux Oct. 17, 1918.

SCHORFIELD, MINNIE, Nurse, home address, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Entered the military service Jan. 1, 1918. On duty at Nurse's Mobilization Station, New York, N. Y., from Jan. 1, 1918, to Jan. 31, 1918. Sailed for AEF Feb. 1, 1918. Served with British E. F. at Rouen, France, until Jan. 22, 1918. Joined E. H. 15 at Glorieux Feb. 26, 1919.

WALES, JESSIE, Nurse, home address, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Entered the military service Jan. 1, 1918. On duty at Nurse's Mobilization Station, New York, N. Y., from Jan. 2, 1918, to Jan. 31, 1918. Sailed for AEF Feb. 1, 1918. Served with BEF at Rouen, France, until Jan. 22, 1919. Joined E. H. 15 at Glorieux Feb. 26, 1919.

WEBER, JOSEPHINE, Nurse, home address, 443 Turner St., Allentown, Pa. Entered the military service June 10, 1918. Served at Base Hospital, Camp Meade, Maryland, from June 10, 1918, to August 20, 1918. Sailed for A. E. F. Sept. 14, 1918. Arrived at South Hampton, England, September 21, 1918. With Base Hospital 21 at Paiguton, England, 2 weeks. Joined E. H. 15 at Glorieux Oct. 17, 1918.

WEIR, RUTH, Nurse, home address, Grand Forks, North Dakota. Entered the military service Jan. 2, 1918. On duty at Nurse's Mobilization Station, New York, from Jan. 2, 1918, to Jan. 31, 1918. Sailed for AEF Feb. 1, 1918. Served with BEF at Rouen, France, until Jan. 22, 1919. Joined E. H. 15 at Glorieux Feb. 26, 1919.

WILLIAMSON, EDITH C., Nurse, home address, 22 Ivy Street, Suite 3, Boston, Mass. Entered the military service March 29, 1918. Served at Post Hospital, Ft. Banks, Mass., from March 29, 1918, to May 23, 1918. At Base Hospital, Camp Devens, Mass., from May 24, 1918, to Aug. 21, 1918. Sailed for AEF Sept. 14, 1918. Arrived at South Hampton, Eng., Sept. 21, 1918. Joined E. H. 15 at Glorieux Oct. 17, 1918.

RICKETTS, MYRTLE, Nurse, home address, 19 Lafayette Park, Lynn, Mass. Entered the military service July 15, 1918. Sailed for A. E. F. September 14, 1918. Arrived at South Hampton, England, September 21, 1918. Joined E. H. 15 at Glorieux (Verdun) Meuse, October 17, 1918. Transferred sick, February 16, 1919.

CAMPS AND CANTONMENTS

When the United States government entered the struggle against Germany, a great problem arose to confront the quartermaster general of the army. The United States army at the opening of the war was small, exceptionally so for so great a power. The army that America must throw into the battle for democracy would have to be drawn from the office, mill and farms of the nation.

Men, whose knowledge of things military was as foreign as the land over which they were later to fight, would have to go through long processes of training. Where were these men to be quartered while they were being made fit to fight the Hun?

This question was answered by the erection of 16 national army cantonments in all parts of the country. The story of the erection of these great training centers is like a fairy tale. Quiet farm lands in a few weeks' time were transformed into cities inhabited by Khaki clad youths from all walks of life who were drawn into the service through voluntary enlistment and the selective service law. Buildings were erected as if by magic, streets were laid out, rifle rangers sprang up on the green meadows and hills and soon the quiet country people were awakened from their sleep by the noise of marching soldiers and the din and roar of great guns and the other machinery of war.

Into these camps poured the hundreds of thousands of youths who were taught the game of war. Lawyers, business men, actors, farmers, athletes—men from every class and every rank came into this great melting pot and were turned out soldiers, of the greatest army the world has ever seen. Europe stood aghast at the accomplishment. What had taken Germany 40 years to accomplish, the government of the United States had done in as many weeks.

CAMP LEE

Standing out as the healer of the wounds of the north and south made during the days of '61-'65 is the naming of the military city near Petersburg, Virginia, Camp Lee, named in memory of the general who led the confederate armies. Over the same fields their fathers in grey trod in the days when the north and the south were torn by strife, the lanky youths from the Blue Ridge mountains of Virginia tramped as they trained for the struggle for humanity in France. This second generation of Virginia fighters, however, wore the khaki and carried the flag of freedom, not the stars and bars of confederacy but the stars and stripes, the symbol of an united nation.

Camp Lee, situated three miles east of Petersburg, next to Camp Lewis, was the largest of the country's national army cantonments. Besides men from Virginia and West Virginia, troops from western Pennsylvania were trained there at the opening of the war. Later in the struggle soldiers from all parts of the country could be found scattered over the camp which provided accommodation for 46,400 men.

CAMP LEWIS

Nestling in the Puget Sound Basin in the shelter of the Cascade ranges of mountains, lies Camp Lewis, the largest national army cantonment in the country. It provided quarters for 47,650 officers and men and 15,000 horses. The camp was situated 17½ miles south of Tacoma, Washington, and 30 miles north of Centralia, at Dupont on the Northern Pacific railroad. The site of the camp was regarded as the most perfect military training ground west of the Rocky mountains. Every kind of obstacle nature can form to oppose an army can be found near the site of Camp Lewis. The soldiers are provided with every kind of terrain from Alpine heights to level savannas.

The climate at Camp Lewis is equable. It has more entirely clouded days but the temperature never is low enough to make conditions as severe as in other camps.

Camp Lewis was named for Captain Merriweather Lewis, a leader of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition which opened the way to the American people to gain a knowledge of the great northwest.

CAMP CRANE

At one time, before America entered the great struggle, Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa., was a fair grounds, enjoying the mild notoriety of being the place where the sleek, fat cattle, prize pumpkins, and various industrial products of the great state of Pennsylvania were exhibited. The government commenced the operations in March, 1917, that swiftly took the place from the rule of Civic Pride and Amusement and placed it under the stern reign of Mars.

The first army mobilized here was made up mainly of college students who enlisted when the country made efforts to raise a volunteer army. Since that time it has been used mainly as a mobilization and centralization camp to quarter 5,000 and although small in comparison to most of our cantonments it is reputed to be one of our most pleasant camps. Those in our company who joined the A. E. F. from Camp Crane after the preliminary drill, guard and military police duty embarked for over seas service September 20, 1918, on the Aggemenon, formerly the Prince Wilhelm II, and arrived at Brest September 29. One day later they left ship and put feet on French soil. From that date they served in various capacities as sanitary troops until they joined our company as part of the "Famous 99."

FORT RILEY

Fort Riley, Kansas, is located about three miles from Junction City and joins Camp Funston. Up to March 4, 1918, the fort was used as a regular army cavalry post and base hospital. At that time the first drafted men arrived at the camp and from then until the war ended it

was used as a center for medical detachments. It was one of the main medical officers' training camps of the country and accommodated approximately 15,000.

Near the center of the camp is a monument, marking the exact geographical center of the United States and a short distance from the camp is the first capitol building of Kansas.

The camp is one of the prettiest and best built regular army posts in the country and is well situated for army maneuvers.

The climate of the camp is warm and healthful.

COMICS OF COMRADESHIP

"GET OFF THAT RAIL"

Dedicated to Sergeant Pippy

By Pvt. 1cl. Eisenberg

There was a sergeant whose name was Pippy,
Who used to drive us all near dippy.
The reason was, an old wooden rail,
That was barely hanging on by one little nail.

The mail comes in most every day
At E. H. 15, so they say;
If ever on a visit to us, please don't fail
To hear Sergeant Pippy yell, "Get Off That Rail."

When nurses, officers, and men do call,
Eventually on that rail they fall;
Only for a second, then comes a wail,—
BLANKETY, BLANK, BLANK,!!! "Get Off That Rail."

I always have it in my bean,
When I go in, to be sure'n' not lean.
I forget, and then I sure catch "HAILL,"
When he starts to yell (Gruffly) "Get Off That Rail."

I wish I had a lot of Kale,
So I could buy a lot of ale,
And dream that when I call for mail,
Sergeant Pippy won't yell, "Get Off That Rail."

If it wasn't that I'd go to jail,
And in the army there is no bail,
I'd say things that would make him look pale, (nurses)
Every time he yells, "Get Off That Rail."

When we get ready for home to go,
In a FORTY HOMMES and EIGHT CHEVEAUX,
When that old train starts in to sail,
That's one time he won't yell, "Get Off That Rail."

When TAPS have sounded and we've paid our fares,
For a long trip up those Golden stairs,
Sergeant Pippy will think he struck a gale
If he hears St. Peter say !!! "Get OFF THAT RAIL."

KITCHEN POLICE

Kitchen Police is a term that recalls
Full many a dream from the past
Of a bulletin board and a detail that falls
On my innocent head; of a sergeant that drawls,
"Hey! Swab out those pans—and work fast!"
Oh, what a nightmare of bacon and grease
Is Kitchen Police!

Kitchen Police! How the memory clings
As I dream of the doings of yore!
The thought still recurs, like a spectre with wings,
Of the kindling I chopped, as I hewed mighty rings
'Round the forestry lads' highest score.
There's a phrase that will haunt me until my decease—
It's Kitchen Police!

Kitchen Police! It has taught me the art
Of removing the skins from the spuds.
The secrets most dear to the mess sergeant's heart
Were mine in the days when I played well my part
With a brush or pail full of suds.
There's one trade I'll know when the world is at peace—
It's Kitchen Police!

THEY ALWAYS DO

"I see they voted the country bone-dry back in the States," said one buck private to another.

"Just as I expected," said the second B. P. "I knew my mother-in-law would put something over on me while I was away from home."

SAINTS CENTER

"When the roll is called up wonder," boomed out the congregation.

The ex-Yank was seen to get up hastily and partee, remarking, "Heaven with roll call doesn't appeal to me."

"OWED" TO SGT. ENDICOTT

The supply man is a sergeant
Who has dope on olds and news,
But he never has supplied us
With a darn thing we could use.

No, Mabel, you're wrong. A. E. F. don't mean After Every Female.

And S. O. S. don't mean Souse on Souse.

MORE LIKE IT

Private One-Two—"Yep, him an' me hobnobbed together on the Western Front."

Private Three-Four—"You mean hobnailed, don't you?"

First Rookie: Can't see for the life of me why Sgt. Jordan hasn't the same rank at the K. O.

Second Rookie: How do you get that way?

First Rookie: Well—we have been shelled haven't we?

Second Rookie: Yes.

First Rookie: Well when you shell a nut don't you get a kernel (colonel)?

Sgt. Deupree (reporting his platoon): Sir, all present or accounted for except two, who are on K. P.

Sgt. Merrifield (instructing in drill): When I give the command "halt"—place the foot that is on the ground along side of the one that is in the air and remain perfectly motionless.

The Russian word for shoes sounds very much like Chevrolet. In the triage one day a Russian soldier was trying to make us understand that his shoes hurt his feet by pointing to his shoes and saying among other things Chevrolet. Where upon Shoemaker burst out with "Chevrolet h—, ride in a G. M. C. or walk.

Rorer: Tucker, did you want anyone to read your letters?

Tucker: Decidedly *not*.

Rorer: Well I didn't think you wanted them read, for I say they were marked *Private*.

NECTAR OF THE SEA GODS

The prohibitionists had dumped all the banned beverages into the ocean.

"How fortunate," observed Neptune, "that when young I acquired the habit of putting salt in my beer!"

TRIOLETTE A LA GUERRE

They called it "Sunny France"—

Some bird's a liar;

They called it "Sunny France

Where sunbeams ever dance"

The mud's up to my pants

And oozing higher;

They called it "Sunny France"—

Some bird's a liar.

FEENESH COGNAC

(With Apologies to "K. C. B.")

Now
That Prohibition
Has Broken Out
All
Over the States
What
Good
Is All the French
You Learned
Going to
Do
You?

ALWAYS IN DEMAND

The three came together to the Golden Gate. Saint Peter opened the little window and peered out.

"And who comes here?" demanded the Saint.

"I am Colonel Didit," said he of the eagles. "I was decorated twice for valor under fire."

Saint Peter eyed him coldly and motioned him aside. The second officer advanced.

"I am Second Lieutenant Heller," spoke the shavetail. "I led a company in the Argonne." As the saint frowned, the lieutenant withdrew humbly.

The last soldier walked slowly to the window. "I am Private Plain," said the lowly one.

The chains rattled and the Gates of Heaven swung back.

"Come in!" cried Saint Peter. "We need K. P.'s badly."

THE SECRET IS SAFE

The gold brick boy lay dying—
In the S. O. S. he fell—
And to his loving sweetheart
These sad, sad words did tell:

"Darling, a secret, guard it well."
Then, with one last bit of pluck,
He faintly whispered: "S. O. L.
Means just,"—but he died.
And so she'll never, never know.

THE EYES HAVE IT

Resolved: That this was the best war I ever was in, but if I should be so fortunate as to have a son, and if that son shoves his left foot out first when he learns to walk, I'll chloroform him on the spot and save him from his future.

THE ARGONNE

* * * * *

There's a sector up on the River Meuse
From Verdun, North and West,
Where there's waves and waves of German Graves
And thousands of Frenchmen rest.

Where the Huns assaulted and stormed Verdun
With howitzers, bayonets and gas;
Where the Frenchmen stood to their knees in blood
And vowed that no Boche would pass.

Where the Crown Prince watched through a powerful glass
From a distant hill in the rear
And saw his tyrant hordes repulsed
Till his soul turned black with fear.

Where the heavens moaned and humanity groaned
Gone mad in that fiery din;
Where the streams ran red and the hills were spread
With the bones of a million men.

Where the Huns were appalled at the sacrifice,
They dug in 'cause they couldn't advance
And history tells how the Frenchmen held
The lines that protected France.

Of course you know this was months ago,
In the year nineteen sixteen,
Two summers have fled o'er those mingled dead
And the grass on their graves is green.

And thus stood the line in September
In the year nineteen eighteen,
When a gallant band from Yankee land
Appeared on that war torn scene.

They came in companies, battalions, brigades.
Till hundreds of thousands were there;
They filled every gap in the Allied line
With supports and reserves to spare.

They took command of each valley and hill;
They manned every outpost and trench:
Through mud they crept to the firing step
To relieve the tired French.

They placed their guns so they faced the Huns
So close that wheel touched wheel,
And piled on the ground, was a million round
Of America's hardest steel.

But we taught the Boche a lesson
In the Verdun hills that day
They learned that "Right could conquer might
And that Right was the U. S. A."

That sector is up at Verdun
I mean, it used to be,
But the Yankees moved it to hell and gone
Back into Germany.

The Huns had held these hills four years
And they vowed they'd never retreat;
But we went there to drive them back
And we did, pretty dam "toot sweet."

With misty dawn came the Zero hour:
Our guns cut loose with a roar
And our doughboys sprang with a mighty yell
Over three hundred four.

We charged across these shell-torn graves
Shielding our breath from the smell.
Of the German lead, we had no dread
But the stench from those graves was Hell.

We faced the famous Prussian Guards.
The pride of Kaiser Bill.
They fought us hard, but yard by yard
Our rookies gained the hill.

The German batteries fired point blank
From the heights of Montfaucon.
We rushed them, took them, passed them
And entered the dense Argonne.

Through that wilderness, with death traps set,
Screaming shrapnel, and barbed wire thorn,
Our ranks grew thin, but we carried on
With a fighting spirit born.

We advanced fifteen kilometers
Through the fiercest kind of fire
Through mud and blood and underbrush
And seas of tangled wire.

The Boche machine guns, barked all day,
And the snipers took their toll.
That night there were many unanswered names
When our C. O. called the roll.

—Pvt. W. E. Keating,
Hq. Co. 136th Inf.
79th Div

TOM, JIM AND JOE

* * * * *

The guns have ceased their roar of death!
The nights are calm and still!
The moon looks down in calm survey
On the graves that dot the hill.

Our cause was right and we won the fight,
But, fellows, it don't seem fair
That we go back to the U. S. A.,
And leave our pals "out there."

I joined with Jim and I drilled with Tom;
I carried a pack with Joe.
We were bunkie mates when we left the states:—
It seems but a week ago.

I stood with them in the front line trench,
Just before the Verdun drive.
And we laughed and joked in confidence
That we'd all come out alive.

We went over the top in that first mad rush
Through wire and gas and din.
A seventy-five got Tom and Joe,
And a sniper's ball got Jim.

I saw them fall but that was all;
Then on with the charging wave.
Somewhere in the wilds of the Argonne
They rest in a shell hole grave.

There's peace tonight in the Verdun Hills,
But, Oh! God! what a terrible toll.
It isn't war, its the aftermath
That burns and sears the soul.

Now we'll soon strike tents, what's left of us,
And return to the States again.
When we meet the Mothers of Tom and Joe
How can we answer them?

Will it ease the pain of a mother's heart
When we point to the east and say?
"They rest back there in the hills of France
Where they died for God and the U. S. A."

Pvt. Wm. E. Keating,
Hqrs. Co., 316th Inf.
79th Div.

ON THE MEUSE

How happy is tonight—
When all thy hills
Rest from the buffeting of years of strife.

How happy is tonight—
When all thy dead
Rest in the victory they have bought with life!

How happy is tonight—
When all the world,
Freed from the agony and threat of war,
Rests for a morrow—peaceful evermore.

Harry C. Bates, 1st Lt., Am. Tn.
Nov. 11, 1918.

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